

Gromyko meets Crimean Tatars

MOSCOW (R) — Crimean Tatars seeking restoration of the ancestral homeland from which they were deported in 1944 were received by Soviet President Andrei Gromyko on Monday. Delegation members told reporters Mr. Gromyko outlined a composition of a top-level commission investigating their cause and asked each member of the 21-strong delegation to explain their problems. But they said Mr. Gromyko had offered no immediate concrete solutions at the two-and-a-half-hour meeting, to which they agreed on Sunday after three days of demonstrations in Moscow culminating in an unprecedented 24-hour protest near the Red Square. "We wanted concrete answers, we did not get any," said Sabir Seutova, a journalist from the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the delegation. Mr. Gromyko told the Tatars the commission needed an atmosphere of calm to study their problem and warned them that attempts to put pressure on the authorities would only hamper a fair examination of the issue, TASS news agency reported.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Reagan vows to seek Gulf peace

BAGHDAD (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan vowed in a message to Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to do his utmost to bring peace and security in the Gulf region, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Monday. INA said the commitment was contained in a cable of congratulations on the 19th anniversary of Iraq's July 17 revolution. Mr. Reagan's message was quoted as saying he "highly esteemed the fact" relations between the two countries had not been damaged despite difficult circumstances during the past year. Relations between Washington and Baghdad were strained by the revelation late last year that the United States was involved in an arms-for-hostages deal with Tehran. In mid-May, an Iraqi jet hit the U.S. warship Stark with a missile in the Gulf, killing 37 seamen. Baghdad said it was a mistake and Washington accepted this. Mr. Reagan's message said: "We have never forgotten our common interests, particularly the search for peace and security in the Gulf region. I am confident we will continue our cooperation to endeavour to achieve this important objective, to which end I will do my utmost."

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Sharif Zaid returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker returned home on Monday from London where he attended the graduation of His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein and airshows performed by the Royal British Air Force in Fairford, west of London. Field Marshal Sharif Zaid was received upon arrival by Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and his aides, the inspector general of the Armed Forces, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and senior army officers.

Mubarak and Arafat meet in Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat met Monday for the first time since Cairo closed PLO offices in April. Mr. Arafat said the hour-long meeting was "more than a reconciliation. It was a warm and brotherly meeting." The Egyptian delegation declined comment on what was said, but Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Esmat Abdul-Meguid said the two may meet again. Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Arafat are here attending a summit of African leaders.

Famous Egyptian writer dies

CAIRO (R) — Egyptians on Monday mourned Awfiq Al Hakim, one of the Arab world's leading novelists and playwrights, who died in hospital Monday night aged 88. Mr. Hakim, who was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1980 and 1982, was best known for his political and historical novels. He began his career with "Al Dhaif Al Thaqil" (The Heavy Guest) in 1918 and established his reputation with "Yawm al-Nahd" (The Dawn of a Country Lawyer), based on his personal experiences. The late President Gamal Abdul Nasser once said that "A'awad Al Rookh" (Return of the Soul), one of Mr. Hakim's most famous novels, influenced his thinking as he prepared for the 1952 revolution which ended the monarchy in Egypt.

30 killed in Pakistan sectarian battles

ISLAMABAD (R) — Thirty people were killed and 60 wounded in battles between rival Muslim sects in a remote north-western Pakistani border area, state-run Pakistan Television said Monday. It quoted a government statement as saying army troops and paramilitary forces were trying to restore peace between the Shi'ite and Sunni sects after four days of fighting in the Kurram tribal area. But firing was continuing in some places, it said.

Fedorenko executed

MOSCOW (AP) — Fedor Fedorenko, the first suspected Nazi war criminal extradited to the Soviet Union by the United States, has been executed, TASS announced Monday. A Crimean court found the 80-year-old Fedorenko guilty of treason, voluntarily joining the Nazis in World War II, and participating in the mass murder of foreign citizens at the Treblinka death camp in Poland.

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Crown Prince Hassan addresses UNCTAD VII, proposes group to reassess world economic system

By George Hawatmeh in Geneva

HIS ROYAL Highness Crown Prince Hassan yesterday addressed the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and made two new proposals the first of which calls for the formation of an independent and impartial group to reassess the performance of the international economic system, and the second urges the establishment of an International Technology Transfer Facility (ITTF) which could help the development of Third World countries.

His Royal Highness also called for the reactivation of a proposal he made to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1977 to create an International Labour Compensatory Facility (ILCF) through which labour and expertise-exporting countries can be supported to develop their own capacity to absorb excess

labour and keep human resources at home.

The creation of a commission of eminent persons of international repute is needed to reassess the performance of the international economic system and to make new action-oriented proposals, the Crown Prince told delegates to UNCTAD VII which

opened here on July 9. He went on to outline the terms of reference for the proposed commission, suggesting five axioms which should govern the report to be prepared by it.

These guidelines are in effect principles which should, inter alia, guide the conduct of international economic relations. They stress the following points: the need to tackle common problems faced by world nations; fruitful exchange based on securing the interests of all the parties involved; insistence on maintaining

the existence and improving the performance of international and regional organisations; the need for immediate action to deal with the most urgent economic problems, and the restructuring of a redistribution system to guarantee the smooth running of international economic relations.

The proposed commission should be an ad hoc group with



limited life-span, but its mandate should be set by a competent U.N. body. Crown Prince Hassan said in the address he delivered at the Palais des Nations, the headquarters of the U.N. in Geneva. Once formed, and its terms of reference defined, the Crown Prince added, the commission should be guaranteed the independence and autonomy to discharge its duties with impartiality.

The second proposal which His Royal Highness made was the establishment of the ITTF. The rationale behind this proposal, according to the Crown Prince, is that technology has already become the most significant item of international exchange in the form of goods and services and in particular expertise, and as such it has become necessary and beneficial to both purchasing and selling countries to adopt an international code which is conducive to the smooth transfer of technology among states.

The ITTF proposal can be financed, in principle, through designation plan or through the creation of new Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) specifically for the financing of international technology transfers. The funds available would be lent to developing countries on concessionary terms. Concerned international agencies, such as UNCTAD, can, through consultations with individual countries, be instrumental in tapping the re-

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Crown Prince meets Japanese minister, chairs ICIHI meeting

GENEVA (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met yesterday with the Japanese foreign minister, Mr. Tadashi Kuranari, and discussed with him bilateral relations and humanitarian issues as well as the situation in the Middle East.

The Crown Prince, who interrupted a private visit to France to address the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development currently being held here, also co-chaired a meeting of European-based members of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues.

Royal Highness expressed in the meeting his appreciation of Japan's contribution towards humanitarian issues.

The focus of the bilateral talks was the proposals which the Crown Prince had made to UNCTAD earlier in the day and Japan's contribution towards Jordan's and the Middle East area's development efforts and security.

In both his address to UNCTAD and in an interview with U.N. television following the speech, His Royal Highness lauded Japan's initiative to recycle \$30 billion into the international economic system.

A senior Jordanian official who attended the meeting said the Japanese foreign minister appreciated this gesture and also congratulated the Crown Prince on his speech to UNCTAD. Mr. Kuranari lauded the "excellent ties" between Jordan and Japan, the official said, and he supported the Crown Prince's proposals to find practical, as against academic, solutions to world economic problems.

In the meeting, the Crown

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Mahdi faces mounting opposition to state of emergency

KHARTOUM (R) — Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi returned to Sudan on Monday after two weeks abroad amid rising opposition to a state of emergency declared on Saturday.

Mr. Mahdi told reporters after a private trip to Britain and an official visit to Yugoslavia that authorities had an obligation and the right to introduce emergency measures.

The government clamped Sudan under a year-long state of emergency, saying it wanted to curb widespread black marketeering, smuggling, illegal hoarding and armed robberies.

Western diplomats said the emergency underscored the country's economic plight and the government's inability to implement economic reforms in the poverty-stricken country of 23 million.

They said Sudan's economic crisis had grown so acute over the past few years that even the emergency would do little to ease the problems.

The emergency was criticised on Monday by two political parties and the Press Syndicate, a union grouping all Sudanese journalists.

Hassan Al Tourabi, leader of the main opposition National Islamic Front party, said in a statement the party would fight the move "with all democratic means."

He called the emergency "impulsive, political impromptu and legal naivete" and accused Mr. Mahdi's 14-month-old coalition of seeking extraordinary powers to suppress political freedoms.

Declaration of the emergency coincided with talks on economic reform which began in Khartoum on Saturday between Sudan and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

It also followed a week-long wave of work stoppages by several groups of government employees in Khartoum and elsewhere, and riots in the capital by schoolchildren protesting at a shortage of teachers and books.

A scarcity of foreign currency has restricted the legal import of consumer and other goods and given rise to wide-scale smuggling from Sudan's eight neighbouring countries.

These smuggled goods are financed by foreign currency brought into the country by Sudanese employed abroad and sold on the black market where the dollar is currently traded at more than six Sudanese pounds.

Sudan's Socialist Baathist Party, in a statement, said the emergency was a prelude to the infringement of public freedom and basic rights.

7 resistance fighters killed in Israeli seaborne attack in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers killed seven resistance fighters in a seaborne raid on South Lebanon late Sunday night, the first such attack reported since the 1982 Israeli invasion.

Security sources quoted by news agencies said seven Popular Liberation Army (PLA) fighters were killed and four wounded. There was no word on Israeli casualties.

The Israelis landed from boats on the seafloor road on the southern outskirts of Sidon and hid behind piles of building sand near the beach, the Lebanese sources said.

As a patrolling PLA vehicle did a U-turn in a parking lot by the sand mounds, the Israelis fired two LAW anti-tank missiles at it, they said.

Philippine congress opens, pledges to rebuild country

MANILA (Agencies) — An era of rule by decree ended for Filipinos on Monday when their first elected congress in 15 years opened with pledges from legislators to rebuild the country.

The convening of the two houses of congress fulfilled President Corason Aquino's pledge to restore the Philippines to constitutional rule when she was swept to power 17 months ago in a civilian-backed military rebellion.

"The forces of liberty... have formally reclaimed this sanctuary of freedom," Senate President Jovito Salonga said at the inauguration in a 61-year-old building padlocked in 1972 by former President Ferdinand Marcos when he declared martial law.

Mr. Marcos ended martial law in 1981 and won a presidential election the same year. A national assembly was set up in 1984 but it was mainly a rubber-stamp legislature because its agenda had

to be approved by Mr. Marcos. Mr. Salonga and Congressman Ramon Mitra, who were among tens of thousands of political prisoners held in army stockades by Mr. Marcos, were formally elected presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"We are determined to build anew from the ruins of a corrupt, ruthless dictatorship," Mr. Salonga told the Senate.

Mrs. Aquino's ruling centrist People Power coalition holds big majorities in the two houses after routing right-wing and leftist opponents in national elections on May 11.

Marcos supporters and left-wing groups planned to stage protest marches outside both buildings, which are 30 kilometres apart but troops stood guard throughout the ceremonies.

India pushing for Tamil acceptance of peace plan

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Indian officials tried on Monday to persuade Sri Lankan Tamil guerrilla leaders to accept Colombo's new peace plan to end the ethnic conflict that has cost 6,000 lives in four years.

But Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had still not met the Tamils face to face and, although India seemed determined to push it through, the fate of the accord hung in the balance.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said senior officials met on Monday with Tamil Velupillai Prabhakaran and other guerrilla leaders and discussions had been positive.

News agencies quoted the Tamil leaders as saying the Indians had told them they would go ahead and sign the agreement even though guerrillas had reservations about some of the proposals.

The Indian spokesman de-

clined to comment on this or to confirm that Mr. Gandhi would fly to Colombo on Wednesday for signing the pact.

But the Indian side has apparently preparing for the visit. The plan, backed by New Delhi which has mediated between Tamils and the Sri Lankan government, envisages the setting up of an autonomous council for the northern and eastern provinces where most of the Tamils live.

It also calls for the rebels to surrender their arms, which Mr. Prabhakaran, head of the powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam group, said was the main sticking point.

Some of the Tamil leaders have accepted the accord with reservations, but the Tigers have so far rejected it.

In Colombo, Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa opposed the plan.

U.S. task force marks time in Gulf; French fleet stands by

BAHRAIN (R) — The U.S. Gulf task force stood by on Monday awaiting a decision on whether the mine-detecting tanker Bridgeton was fit to load oil and rejoin the first U.S. convoy escorting Kuwaiti shipping past Iranian guns and rockets.

France, which broke diplomatic relations with Iran on July 17, held its own aircraft carrier task force on stand-by for possible duty in the Gulf after brushing aside advice to keep a low profile in its dispute with Tehran.

One week after the U.N. Security Council ordered an immediate Gulf war ceasefire, ground fighting between Iran and Iraq continued unabated but an uneasy calm prevailed in the Gulf "tanker war" which led to the creation of the U.S. task force.

Shipping sources said the U.S. coast guard had to certify the seaworthiness of the 401,382-tonne Bridgeton, which remained anchored off Kuwait's main oil port of Mina Al Ahmadi with a gash in its bottom and four damaged tanks.

They expected approval on Monday, allowing loading to start for a sailing next Friday.

Kuwaiti officials remained con-

fident that the 366-metre long tanker could still load most of its intended cargo of crude and sail at reduced speed to customers waiting just outside the Gulf off the United Arab Emirates.

Three U.S. warships stood by off Bahrain to escort the Bridgeton and the gas tanker Gas Prince, which docked at Mina Al Ahmadi's south pier to start loading propane and butane bound for Japan, the sources said.

The United States, meanwhile, prepared to clear mines from the key channel in the northern Gulf where the Bridgeton hit the mine on Friday but U.S. embassy officials declined to confirm the start of minesweeping, announced on Sunday by the U.S. commander in the Gulf, Rear Admiral Harold Bensen.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in an interview on U.S. television Sunday night the task force's mine detection capability would be strengthened.

The United States does not have enough minesweepers in active service and Saudi Arabia, which has four, will not use them in international waters.

The French Defence Ministry said Sunday it was readying the

aircraft carrier Clemenceau, two frigates and a supply ship "in view of escalating international tension, particularly in the Middle East and the Gulf."

The decision to prepare the aircraft carrier Clemenceau was a rebuff to former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who called on Friday for France to take a "low profile."

But military experts noted that the four ships pnt on alert did not include any minesweepers, suggesting that France did not intend to enter the Gulf in force.

France and Iran are at odds over the French government's insistence that Iranian embassy interpreter Valid Gorgji give evidence on his alleged links with bombings in Paris that killed 13 people last year. Iran says Mr. Gorgji will not.

Iran, meanwhile, claimed its forces caused at least 300 Iraqi casualties in fierce fighting on the central front of the seven-year-old Gulf war on Monday.

The official Iranian news agency IRNA, received in London, said Iranian troops had cleared Iraqis from the heights.

(Continued on page 2)

Reagan spokesman strongly criticises cover-up report

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's spokesman reacted strongly Monday to a weekend news story suggesting Mr. Reagan actively led an effort last November to conceal details of an arms-for-hostages plan and to keep the plan alive after the first disclosures.

The Washington Post, citing recently released notes of a White House meeting last Nov. 10, said Mr. Reagan told his top advisers, including members of his cabinet, "we don't talk TOWs, don't talk specifics."

The notes were taken by Alton G. Keel, then deputy national security adviser. The arms shipments to Iran included TOWs, which are anti-tank weapons.

Reagan spokesman Martin Fitzwater said, "This is an old story dealt with in its entirety in the Tower Board," a reference to the presidentially appointed commission that issued a report on the Iran-contra affair last February.

Fitzwater quoted the board's report, which said, "the president wanted to avoid providing too much specificity or detail out of concern for the hostages still held in Lebanon and those Iranians who had supported the initiative."

"In doing so, he did not, we believe, intend to mislead the American public or cover up unlawful conduct," the Tower Report said. "By at least Nov. 29, the president took steps to ensure that all the facts would come out."

Fitzwater, commenting aboard

Air Force One on a presidential trip to Wisconsin, said, "I think the president is disturbed that this issue was so thoroughly reviewed by the Tower Board and openly discussed at the time and somehow the facts have been overlooked."

Attorney General Edwin Meese, who headed the initial inquiry into the Iran-contra scandal last November, is expected to face stiff questioning when congressional panels resume their probe into the affair.

When Mr. Meese begins his scheduled appearance Tuesday before joint congressional investigating committees, lawmakers will be expected to grill him on published reports that Mr. Reagan led the initial effort to conceal details of the covert sales of U.S. arms to Iran.

One report placed Mr. Meese at the Nov. 10 meeting, saying he supported Mr. Reagan's move to conceal the arms sales.

The vice chairman of the Senate investigating panel said Mr. Meese also faces tough questions on his handling of the initial investigation into the diversion of profits from the arms sales to Nicaraguan contra rebels. The probe has been criticised by members of the committees.

According to the Washington Post report, the Nov. 10 notes show that Secretary of State George Shultz asked at the meeting "do we take any more arms for hostages?" and Mr. Reagan responding only by saying "appreciate people saying you support policy — will not comment on."

OAU summit opens

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — The Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) annual summit opened Monday with a moment of silence for the hundreds massacred in Mozambique's civil war.

The tribute to the victims came as Congo President Denis Sassou-Nguesso took the podium to open the 50-member conference, which is expected to focus on South Africa, Namibia and the continent's crushing debt burden.

Mozambique blamed the July 19 slaughter of 386 people in Homoine on the Mozambican National Resistance and said South Africa supplied the rebels' weapons. South Africa denied involvement, and the rebel movement said the killings probably took place during a mutiny of government troops.

The heads of state and government gathered for the three-day meeting will consider resolutions prepared by foreign ministers, who met for a week.

Among the measures is one criticising Britain, the United States and West Germany for having vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution in April calling for comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa's white-led government.

The draft proposals also criticise Washington's stance that independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Iran vows to attack Arab states which support Iraq

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A top Iranian leader was quoted Monday as saying his nation will attack Arab countries that back Iraq, the first time Iran has made such a threat unconditionally.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani stated Iran would attack coastal targets, including industrial installations, of Iraq's Arab allies.

Last week, Mr. Rafsanjani said Iran would attack Baghdad's backers if Iraq resumed its air raids on Iranian oil installations. Earlier, he also had threatened to attack any nation that provided military facilities to the United States.

But his latest comments, which the news agency said were made in an interview on Sunday, significantly raised the ante because they included no such preconditions.

Mr. Rafsanjani, in the dispatch monitored in Nicosia, was quoted as saying the decision to attack Iraq's backers was a response to Kuwait's action in involving the superpowers in the Gulf. This

appeared to indicate Kuwait was on the list of targets. Kuwaiti shipping has been a frequent target of Iranian attacks, and saboteurs backed by Tehran have been blamed for a string of bombings in that Arab state.

The parliament speaker did not specifically name any of the other countries Iran would target, but last week he specifically castigated Saudi Arabia, along with Kuwait, for selling 300,000 barrels of oil a day on Iraq's behalf between them.

The Iranian news agency provided no direct quotes of Mr. Rafsanjani's remarks, but an IRNA editor reached by telex by the Associated Press confirmed that Mr. Rafsanjani laid down no preconditions for the attacks.

Asked whether he agreed that Mr. Rafsanjani's statement concerning Iranian attacks on Iraq's backers was stronger than ones made by the parliament speaker

in the past, the editor said he did. However, Iranian leaders have made numerous saber-rattling statements in past months that often were not translated into action.

Recent threats to turn the Gulf into a graveyard for American soldiers were not followed by any attacks on the U.S. Navy convoy that steamed unmolested through the Gulf last week.

The U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti supertanker Bridgeton, which was being escorted by the American warships, was holed by a mine nevertheless. Pentagon officials said the mine was probably planted by Iran.

Mr. Rafsanjani's comments implied that the question being mooted in governing circles in Tehran is no longer whether Iran will attack Iraq's allies, but when.

However, evidence is also emerging of a split in the Iranian leadership over how far to fan the flames of the Gulf war to other countries in the region.

Last week, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said during a visit to West Germany that Iran would not attack any ships in the

Gulf unless its own shipping or oil fields were attacked by Iraq.

Iraqi jet fighters bombed offshore Iranian oilfields on July 13 and 14, but Baghdad has not launched any such attacks since then. A week ago, the U.N. Security Council unanimously passed a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the almost 7-year-old war.

Mr. Velayati's statement appeared to signal Iranian moderation, but Mr. Rafsanjani is close to revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his comments often have Khomeini's approval.

More than 330 ships have been attacked by Iran or Iraq since the war began in September 1980, and errant shells have occasionally hit northern Kuwait during battles in neighbouring southern Iraq. But otherwise, Arab nations of the Gulf have not been subject to military attack spilling over from the conflict.

The United States has been seeking military facilities in Gulf nations, including the use of airfields to refuel its warplanes, but so far none have been granted.

Swiss seek identity of hijacker

GENEVA (R) — Swiss police have contacted several countries to help them identify a man who hijacked an Air Afrique plane and has been charged with murdering a French passenger, a government spokesman said Monday.

The hijacker, overpowered by the flight crew last Friday, identified himself as 21-year-old Lebanese Hussein Ali Mohammad Hanri but police have not accepted this.

"We are checking with several countries," a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office said. "It could take some time. Meanwhile, we are continuing our investigation of the man."

The hijacker has been charged by the federal prosecutor with murder, attempted murder and hostage-taking. He faces a maximum sentence of life in prison if convicted.

The case has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the local prosecutor in Geneva to Federal Prosecutor Rudolf Gerber because the incident took place aboard an aircraft.

The hijacker seized a DC-10 with 163 people on board on Friday morning and forced the pilot to land in Geneva. He is alleged to have killed a 28-year-old Frenchman.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Nabil Ramlawi, who was called in to negotiate with the hijacker, said he had demanded the release of pro-Iranian extremists jailed in France and West Germany.

Among them were Mohammad Hamadei, accused in West Germany of murder during a TWA airliner hijacking in 1985, and Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, serving life in prison in France for killing an American and an Israeli diplomat in 1982.

Ramlawi said the hijack was part of a well-organised plan by pro-Iranian Muslim Shi'ite groups operating out of South Lebanon.

The hijacker wanted to fly to Beirut, where he expected to receive further instructions, and intended to hold the French, American and British passengers as hostages, Ramlawi said during a weekend interview.

Chinese official in Kuwait

KUWAIT (AP) — A senior Chinese official has denied reports that Peking has rejected a proposal for imposing international sanctions on the country that violates a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

Deputy Foreign Minister Qe Huayuan said: "These reports are incorrect." He spoke to reporters on arrival in Kuwait Sunday on a three-day visit to the Gulf Arab state.

Mujahadeen escalate attacks in Iran

By Ed Blanche
Associated Press

BAGHDAD — The Iraq-based Mujahadeen Khaliq, or people's guerrilla campaign against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government in the hope rallying dissident groups in Iran.

The Mujahadeen's leader, Masoud Rajavi, renamed his force Iran's National Liberation Army (NLA) on June 20, the sixth anniversary of the movement's split with Khomeini's Islamic Revolution.

The Mujahadeen claim to have killed or wounded about 2,000 of Khomeini's Revolutionary Guards and government officials since January. That month they launched large-scale attacks into western Iran from border bases in Iraq, Iran's foe in the nearly seven-year Gulf war.

"As the seventh year of resistance draws, the formation of the National Liberation Army... heralds the inevitable overthrow of Khomeini's regime," Mr. Rajavi said in a statement.

The escalation in the Mujahadeen's campaign has coincided with signs of a power struggle in the Tehran hierarchy, mainly because a faction led by Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and one headed by Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, Khomeini's designated successor.

But, according to travellers from Iran, there still appears to be widespread support for the war and Khomeini's bitter war to fight on until the Iraqi government has been toppled.

Mujahadeen leader Rajavi, 39, moved to Iraq last year from France. The French, who gave him sanctuary when he fled Iran in 1981, ordered the Mujahadeen out of their headquarters near Paris under pressure from Tehran.

Mr. Rajavi's new headquarters is in the border town of Gavaneh in Kurdistan province in northern Iraq.

National Liberation Army communications said nine "large-scale operations" were carried out along a 600-kilometre front on June 8-22 in which 720 Iranian soldiers were killed or wounded and others captured.

There is no way to independently confirm the NLA's claims of its successes against the Revolutionary Guards.

Mr. Rajavi's aides refuse to give any figures for the NLA's strength. Despite massive crack-downs in Iran, they claim widespread support in their homeland.

The NLA's operations, which it says often involve hundreds of fighters, have forced Tehran to launch attacks against "counter-revolutionaries," its reference to Mr. Rajavi's forces in western Iran.

"We believe our operations are aggravating the divisions within the Khomeini regime," NLA spokesman Farid Soleimani said in an interview. "The heavier our blows, the greater these divisions will become. We believe that the regime is already disintegrating."

He added: "We have to intensify our operations to accelerate the process and provide the catalyst for popular opposition inside Iran."

After eight years of repression and injustice and nearly seven years of war, the seeds are there.

Pressures caused by the war and the superpower intervention in the Gulf appear to have exacerbated the divisions within Iran's government, with both sides jockeying for positions of advantage when the 86-year-old Khomeini dies.

Khomeini indicated in a decree on June 2 dissolving the ruling Islamic Republic Party that it was fractured, undermining the polarisation of the Islamic Revolution after eight turbulent years when

Khomeini eliminated rival groups within Iran.

They included the Mujahadeen, his one-time ally against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, toppled in 1979.

The Mujahadeen claim that unrest is spreading among Iran's 45 million people as the war, with its horrendous casualties, drags on with no end in sight, economic hardship worsens and Khomeini calls for more sacrifices.

There have been unconfirmed reports of protest demonstrations in several cities against the war and the government's handling of the economy.

The Iraqis believe that when Khomeini dies, Iran will be convulsed by a power struggle for the succession and could lead to an end in the Gulf war.

"There's a considerable weight of opinion in Khomeini's government that wants peace," said one Iraqi official, speaking on condition of anonymity. "But because of his power they can't speak out openly. They're waiting for Khomeini to die."

Mr. Rajavi, the only surviving member of the Mujahadeen's 1960s leadership, spent 7½ years in prison for opposing the Shah. He was sentenced to death, but that was commuted to life imprisonment after international protests. He was freed after the 1979 revolution.

He seeks to portray himself as the only alternative to Khomeini. But Arab and Western diplomats believe his alliance with Iraq has seriously jeopardised Rajavi's potential support among most Iranians.

"For good or ill, most Iranians, whatever they think about their leaders and their policies, find it difficult to sympathise with someone fighting alongside the enemy who kills their sons and brothers and bomb their homes," said a Western diplomat, speaking anonymously, who was previously based in Tehran.

Armacost begins talks in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Michael Armacost began two days of talks with Turkish officials Monday which were expected to centre on arms and security ties.

Officials said Mr. Armacost met Foreign Minister Vahit Galatoglu and ministry Undersecretary Nizbet-Kandemir and was due to see Prime Minister Turgut Ozal Tuesday.

They said a major topic was likely to be the defence and economic cooperation agreement

under which the United States gets base facilities in return for aid to Turkey.

Although the accord is still in force, Ankara has refused to ratify terms for its extension because of proposed aid cuts and perceived anti-Turkish sentiment in Congress.

A Turkish official told Reuters Ankara had also withheld permission for certain modernisation projects on U.S. bases "because the situation was not right."

"Turkey undertakes its obligations in the agreement and expects a return for this," the official said.

Mr. Armacost told reporters Sunday he hoped to learn Turkey's views on Middle East and Gulf developments. He was accompanied by the State Department's Cyprus coordinator, James Wilkinson.

Demjanjuk denies he was in Treblinka

TEL AVIV (R) — John Demjanjuk, accused by Israel of being a sadistic guard at the World War II Nazi camp of Treblinka, denied Monday he was ever there when he gave evidence in his defence.

"I am accused of being in Treblinka. This is not true. I was never in Treblinka, Sobibor or Travniki or any such place," Demjanjuk, speaking in his native Ukrainian, told a packed court.

Demjanjuk denies he is "Ivan the terrible," a gas chamber oper-

ator said to have killed hundreds of thousands of Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland.

Demjanjuk's American lawyer John Gill questioned his client about his early childhood.

Demjanjuk told the court he suffered from famine in his Ukrainian village from 1932 to 1933.

"If my relatives ate birds and rats and even our cat. People were lying dead in their homes or exposed in the road. No one collected them to bury them."

Asked why it took him nine years to complete four years of schooling, Demjanjuk replied: "It was not a matter of having something to do but that I did not have anything to wear."

In a 90-minute opening statement, Demjanjuk's Israeli lawyer, Yoram Sheftel, told the three-judge court there were 29 Treblinka survivors in the United States who had been unable to identify Demjanjuk when questioned by U.S. investigators.

He said he would try to bring as many of them as he could to the Israeli court.

U.S. task force marks time in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

Iran's chief war spokesman, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said in Tehran that Iran would retaliate against Iraqi attacks on its shipping and economic installations by attacking Baghdad's regional allies, but only in Gulf waters.

He was speaking in a Tehran Radio interview.

In Washington, Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was scheduled to meet Secretary of State George Shultz. U.S. officials said Mr. Aziz would be urged to extend an effective ceasefire against Gulf shipping that began in mid-July.

Mr. Aziz arrived in the United

States last week at the invitation of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is seeking Iranian and Iraqi compliance with the Security Council resolution calling for an end to the war.

The two sides have attacked more than 300 ships in an attempt to cut each other's oil exports.

No air or gunboat attacks have been reported on Gulf shipping since July 13, when Iranian gunboats opened fire on a French container ship.

But Iran has continued to detain merchant vessels to search for Iraq-bound weapons. A Japanese shipping line said Monday a vessel it had chartered was seized by the Iranian navy last week and held for four days.

Prince Hassan chairs ICIHI talks

(Continued from page 1)

Prince-briefed the Japanese minister on the situation in the Middle East, and on developments related to the idea of holding an international peace conference on the Palestinian problem and the Gulf war. Both sides agreed on the need to continue contacts and to further expand and strengthen Japanese-Jordanian ties, bilaterally and in joint moves on the international scene.

In the ICIHI meeting, Crown Prince Hassan discussed with the other members the strategy to be adopted at the U.N. General Assembly this year, after the finalisation of the commission's report, and follow-up on this report with the various governments and regional organisations throughout the world. The group also discussed two papers on "mass destruction weapons" and

"indigenous peoples," both of which are to be issued separately and included in the final report of the commission to the General Assembly. "Other than going over the details of the two papers, the focus of the discussions was how to achieve concrete results at all levels; in the U.N. and with regional organisations and governments," said Mr. Zia Rizvi, the Geneva-based secretary of the commission.

Following his speech at the U.N. earlier in the day, the Crown Prince spoke about the aims of ICIHI to a group of 60 students from 40 countries who were attending the 25th Geneva postgraduate programme at the U.N.

The theme of this year's programme, which entails briefings for the students by all U.N. bodies on their various functions, is the International Humanitarian Order.

Iraq suggests plan

AP adds: Iraq has proposed that its soldiers and Iran's withdraw inside their borders within 10 days of a Gulf war ceasefire, a newspaper reported Monday.

The Abu Dhabi daily Al-Ittihad, in a dispatch from New York, said Baghdad had made the proposal to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The newspaper said Iraq also called for a regional conference of all states bordering the Gulf to lay the ground rules for securing stability and freedom of navigation in the oil-producing region.

The Iraqi proposals reportedly were part of a package presented to Mr. Perez de Cuellar by Mr. Aziz after last week's Security Council vote calling for a ceasefire.

7 fighters killed in Israeli attack

(Continued from page 1)

Saad which has been supported by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The outpost is near the 'Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp. The Sidon sources quoted by Reuters said the Israelis might have been surprised by the PLA patrol as they were about to attack targets near one kilometre from 'Ain Al Hilweh, through orange groves from their landing place.

Palestinian fighters normally patrol the orange groves and scorpion bait stopped 10 days ago after clashes with the Shiite Amal militia, the sources said.

Shultz reportedly promised in 1985 to aid Gulf states

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz promised Arab foreign ministers in 1985 that the United States would help defend Gulf states if they publicly requested aid, Newsweek reported in its latest edition.

The magazine said that in a secret meeting Mr. Shultz had pledged to "defend the territorial integrity of the Gulf states if they publicly requested aid and (he had) offered the use of appropriate facilities."

Shultz did not commit the United States to the use of American ground troops, but his promise could mean increased arms sales and the use of naval force, Newsweek said.

The promise helps explain the current U.S. escort operation in the Gulf. The U.S. Navy has begun escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers through the waterway to shelter them from attack, a result of a Kuwaiti request for protection.

Mr. Shultz's pledge was an extension of the Carter doctrine that said any attack on the Gulf — where Iran and Iraq are at war — would be regarded as an attack on the vital interests of the United States.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

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| 15:30 | Koran |
| 15:50 | Programme Review |
| 15:55 | Cartoons and children's programmes |
| 16:50 | Secret of the Rail Road |
| 17:20 | Different Strokes |
| 18:00 | Religious Programme |
| 18:30 | Soccer |
| 19:20 | Local programme on Jordan |
| 19:50 | News in French |
| 20:00 | Arabic Series |
| 20:30 | Programme on architecture |
| 22:20 | Varieties programme |
| 23:00 | News summary in Arabic |
| 23:10 | Programme contd. |

PROGRAMME TWO

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| 17:40 | Immaculate Immediat |
| 19:00 | News in French |
| 19:15 | French varieties |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 19:45 | Varieties |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:30 | Double Trouble (comedy) |
| 21:00 | Classical Music |
| 21:10 | Ohara (detective series) |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:50 | The Unknown War (documentary) |
| 23:10 | Open All Hours (comedy) |

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 95.50 KHz, SW
Tel: 773111-19

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| 07:30 | Light Music |
| 07:50 | Newsweek |
| 08:00 | Morning Show |
| 10:00 | News Summary |
| 10:10 | Just a Minute |
| 11:00 | Follow the Wind |
| 12:00 | News Summary |
| 12:45 | 30-Minute Theatre |
| 13:00 | News Summary |
| 13:15 | Pop Session (comedy) |
| 14:00 | News Bulletin |
| 14:15 | Instrumentals |
| 14:30 | Pop Talk |
| 15:00 | News Summary |
| 16:00 | Instrumentals |
| 16:30 | Old Favourites |
| 17:00 | Science Report |
| 17:30 | Pop Session |
| 18:00 | News Summary |
| 18:15 | Top Twenty |
| 18:30 | Music |
| 19:00 | News Desk |
| 19:30 | Date with a Star |

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| 20:00 | Evening Show |
| 21:00 | News Summary |
| 21:05 | Evening Show Contd. |
| 22:00 | News Summary |
| 22:05 | Evening Show Continued |
| 23:00 | News Summary |
| 23:05 | Evening Show Continued |
| 24:00 | Close Down |

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

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| 07:30 | Ref 07:50 Financial News 08:00 |
| 08:00 | World News 08:30 Nature |
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VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1250 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740,
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Man stabs daughter, commits suicide

AMMAN (J.T.) — A man identified only as M.S.B. from Qweish area in Amman committed suicide by stabbing himself with a knife, after stabbing his 18-year-old daughter several times with the same knife.

The father and the daughter were taken to hospital where the father was pronounced dead on arrival while the girl was reported in stable condition.

The motives behind the crime were not known. Police are investigating the incident.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry tightens labour law enforcement

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development is intensifying its inspection campaigns to clamp down on employers and workers violating the labour law, ministry source said Monday. The source added that the ministry will expel any labourer working without work permit and will take legal actions against businesses who employ such labourers. The source called on all employers to abide by the labour law, which includes provisions prohibiting the employment of non-Jordanians when Jordanian labourers are available. He also called on non-Jordanian labourers to adhere to regulations and not change their jobs from those specified in the work permit.

Envoys congratulate new secretary general

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Nabih Al Nimr received ambassadors of Britain and France to Jordan separately on Monday. The two ambassadors called on Mr. Nimr's office to congratulate him on his appointment as secretary general of the ministry. Mr. Nimr and the visiting ambassadors reviewed bilateral relations and exchanged views on a number of issues, including the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East, and prospects for holding an international peace conference.

Dajani receives departing Omani envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Rajai Dajani received Monday separately Omani ambassador in Amman, Khamis Ibn Hamad Ibn Seif Al Battashi, on the occasion of the end of his term in Jordan and the Swiss ambassador in Amman, Harold Bruner. Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib also Monday received Mr. Battashi and Saudi ambassador in Amman, Mohammad Fahd Al Issa. Mr. Issa was earlier received by Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akef Al Fayez. During the meeting, they reviewed cooperation and relations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Hmoud visits Hamad basin project

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud toured Monday the Hamad basin area, east of Mafrqa, and met with notables from the area, who requested that a veterinary clinic and a fodder centre be opened in Al Safawi. Accompanied by Mafrqa governor and commander of Badia and border police, Mr. Hmoud visited Al Ruweished where he met with officials in the area and stressed the importance of the Hamad basin project to that area. He said that technical and economic studies have been undertaken by the Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Areas. Mr. Hmoud added that the project will serve as a joint Arab project benefitting Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Heart failure victim saved by civil defence team

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Defence personnel saved the life of a 55-year-old man Monday after his heart stopped beating while he was unconscious.

A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department (CDD) said that the man, Suleiman Abdullah Khreisat, who is employed as an accountant at the Health Ministry's heart diseases section in Abdali was resuscitated by civil defence personnel who were called to the scene and arrived minutes after the man became unconscious.

According to Colonel Omar Dandis, director of the CDD's first aid division, the man's heart stopped for four minutes before he was resuscitated.

He said that the man was transported by a CDD vehicle to a nearby hospital where he was admitted to the intensive care unit.

According to Col. Dandis, all CDD personnel receive training in first aid and handling emergency cases at Al Hussein Medical Centre and the Queen Alia Heart Centre.

PSD moves up timetable for bridge crossings

AMMAN (Petra) — Travellers to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, via King Hussein Bridge, who made reservations to travel on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 28, 29 and 30, can all leave today due to the easing of travel restrictions to the occupied territories, Public Security Department (PSD) sources said Monday.

The sources added that people who made reservation to leave on Friday, Sunday, Monday, July 31, Aug. 2 and 3 can leave on Wednesday, July 29, while those booked for Aug. 4 and 5 can leave on Thursday, July 30.

Travellers booked for Aug. 6 can leave on Friday, July 31, and those who made reservation for Aug. 7, 9 and 10 can leave on Sunday, Aug. 2, the PSD sources said.

Travellers going to the West Bank via Prince Mohammad Bridge can also leave earlier than scheduled. Travellers who made reservation for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday can leave on Tuesday, July 28, while those who made reservation for July 30 and 31 can leave on Wednesday, July 29.

Those travellers who made reservation for Aug. 2 and 3 can leave on Thursday, July 30, while those who reserved for Aug. 4 can leave on Friday, July 31, and those who booked for Aug. 5 and 6 can leave on Sunday Aug. 2.

Travellers who booked for travel on Aug. 7 and 9 can do so on Monday, Aug. 3, but those who made reservations for travel beyond the dates shown here should watch for further PSD announcements.

The PSD advises all travellers to abide by the new schedules. It also advises those who have not made reservations not to go to the bridges because they will not be allowed to cross.

Voting cards to be issued in late September

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Civil Registration Department Adnan Mirza said Monday that the voter registration centres will start accepting applications for voting cards next Saturday, Aug. 1, in preparation for issuing such cards for voters later in September.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Mirza said that the CRD has laid down the regulations to be followed when applying for the voter cards. The regulations stipulate that people registered on voter lists should fill in the application and submit it to the centres where they registered.

Applicants should include two personal photos for themselves and for each of their dependants who are eligible to vote, if their names have been registered.

JPA denounces attempted murder of Adhami

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Press Association (JPA) denounced the attempted murder of the political cartoonist Naji Al Ali Al Adhami, who was shot in London last week.

In a statement issued on Monday, the JPA said that Mr. Adhami has been loyal and dedicated to Arab causes and has used his pen to defend the Arab World. He enjoys a world-wide reputation and has moved Arab and international consciences through his caricatures, the JPA said.

"The attempted murder of our colleague, Naji Al Ali Al Adhami, is but another of the tragic and painful incidents to which Arab journalists have been exposed," the statement said. It added that the crime has been committed by enemies of freedom, of thought, and of human dignity, causes for which many Arab journalists fell martyrs.

14 killed, 94 injured by festive gunfire this year

AMMAN (J.T.) — Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali said that 14 people were killed and 94 others were injured by gunfire during weddings and other celebrations, in the first half of 1987.

A total of 121 persons between the ages of 16 and 48 were involved in gunfire incidents in violation of the law, Lt.-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali said in an interview Monday with the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

He said that during this month, 24 incidents of gunfire during weddings, celebrations over students' successes in the tawjihi examination, and the cleaning of the guns.

Citing a number of examples, Lt.-Gen. Majali said that a woman was killed and 23 others injured by stray bullets July 18 during a wedding ceremony.

On July 20 another woman, Tamam Al Zughoul, from Anjara in northern Jordan, was killed by a shotgun fired by a relative while hunting. Also on that day, Deif Allah Abu Jurban, 11, was injured by gunfire during a party

of 186 others. A total of 244 persons, including 11 females, who are suspected of firing guns illegally were apprehended last year. Lt.-Gen. Majali noted.

On Saturday, the Public Security Department instructed all police centres to send police officers to areas and homes where celebrations were underway to warn the hosts and guests against the use of firearms.

The firing of guns during celebrations are bound to cause tragedies, in addition to material damage, he said.

Lt.-Gen. Majali said that the PSD will apply stricter measures against violators to curb this dangerous custom in Jordanian society.

Referring to the PSD's new security centres which are being established in various areas, he said that they will be affiliated with local councils, which will help the police in ending such illegal behaviour by irresponsible elements in the Jordanian society.

Syrian satirist to launch barbs at Jerash

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Arabic play "Shaqik Al Nu'man" (red anemones) will premier tonight at the South Theatre featuring well-known Arab satirist, Duraid Lahham, better known to most people in the Middle East as "Gawar."

The two hour show, which begins at 9:00 p.m., will continue until Friday, July 31.

Mr. Lahham, who is also the producer and director of "Shaqik Al Nu'man," discussed the story, written by Mohammad Maghout, with reporters during a press conference held at the Holiday Inn.

The story searches for truth and morals through the lead character Nimr Salah, an Arab citizen. Nimr, played by Mr. Lahham, carries on an internal de-

bate throughout the play about whether the problems facing the Arab World are caused by outside powers, or by the Arabs themselves.

"Third World countries lay blame on imperialism and colonialism for our problems, but isn't there something that is our fault?" asked the Syrian-born actor.

Mr. Lahham has interwoven elements of fantasy and madness into the character because he feels "the Arab situation is at the brink of madness." He also travels from the past, to the present and future in his pursuit of truth.

The play is set on a street in an average Arab town, "where all the contradictions of Arabs are present," he continued, adding that the stage at the South Theatre will provide an appropriate setting as it is simply de-

signed. While the setting, the words are the most important thing for Mr. Lahham. He wants to convey, through his words, a distinctive point of view.

"If the audience leaves with many different points of view, I have failed in putting across the idea I want to deliver," he said.

In his plays the multi-talented artist has used his fame to speak on behalf of the people and to describe the problems and situations they face.

He said he believes that artistic work should bring about awareness among the people and the governments, and should warn the governments about their failings, in case they are not aware of them.

However, Mr. Lahham does not consider art to be a "police-man forcing people to adhere to certain ideas," he began to view

art as a means of change after 1967, "when all Arab dreams were destroyed in one hour."

In response to reporters' questions, Mr. Lahham stated that he discusses political ideas as an Arab nationalist. "For me, it is not the political decisions that make change, but the national decisions. We have seen how political decisions have fallen through, since the people play no part in the decision-making."

Twenty-four actors and actresses have come to Jordan to present a commo idea. According to Mr. Lahham, the play will only be successful in bringing across an idea if the producer, writer and actors share common beliefs. The troupe include the following actors and actresses: Salma Masri, Iman Kamel, Yusef Hanna, Shaker Barikbaio and Omar Hijou.

Caracalla has unique blend of folk dance, ballet

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

JERASH — A unique blend of the orient and the occidont brought new dimensions to Arab culture during Caracalla's lively two act show entitled "Echoes."

Arab folklore of the past and present was blended with modern and classical ballet by Abdel Halim Caracalla, director and founder of the dance company, with some help from Peter Wood, lead dancer of the second act, entitled "The Wedding."

The 28-year-old American dancer, who had two years of professional ballet training in New York, is the only non-Arab dancer in the troupe. Mr. Caracalla asked Mr. Wood to join the troupe earlier this year.

Mr. Wood said in an interview after the show: "My working with Caracalla is one of the strongest collaborations between the West and Lebanon. We hope to create a universal language which will be understood by all."

He said that he believes movement is the best means of communication and teacher of culture.

The new twist to traditional dance was received with mixed



JERASH FESTIVAL
OF CULTURE & ARTS
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reactions from audiences in both sold out shows. Praises included, "innovative," "interesting," and "fascinating," while some called the technique "confusing," "loose," and "cultural schizophrenia."

The exaggerated body movements, dramatic facial expressions, vivid costumes, and lively music told the audience two stories.

The first discusses a universal theme of the oppressed and the oppressors. Although simply done, the troupe showed how the will and resistance of the people finally leads to the overthrow of

the oppressors.

The second act takes audience through past marriage rituals. Through these ancient traditions, the audience, as well as the lead character, who is terrified of marriage, realise the real meaning of the ceremony.

The English and Arabic pamphlets, passed out at the entrance, helped many understand the story, while some who did not read it complained of "being lost."

The folklore in the show was researched by the Caracalla centre in Lebanon. Fayiz Jabri, member of Caracalla for the past 4 years who is also finishing his M.Sc. in management information systems at the London School of Economics, told the Jordan Times about the centre which is headed by Mr. Caracalla.

The centre studies dances and costumes from many parts in the Arab World. "For example, when we perform in Arab states, Mr. Caracalla gets an idea of their indigenous costumes and dances, or he goes to visit the bedouins in order to get the most authentic feeling," said Fayiz.

For the bedouin wedding scene in the second act, Mr. Caracalla

recorded bedouin music and then gave it to the group's composer for orchestration, he continued. He also said that there are some stage adaptations in the costumes' colours.

Although most of the music was from the Caracalla centre, recordings of Walid Ghoulmie, Marcel Khalife, and Zaki Nassif enhanced the beautifully done choreography. The performance touched the audiences' emotions and unconsciously encouraged them to take part in the clapping.

Being part of Caracalla is no easy task, according to Francois Rahmei, who has been with the troupe for the past seven years. "You must really have the passion for dance. We train at least eight hours a day, and some times that stretches to 24 hours," Mr. Rahmei said.

The long hours of hard work paid off as most people expressed their pleasure after the two hour show. An array of Arab folk costumes, headpieces and jewelry glittering and sparkling under the bright lights as the troupe explored new avenues in dancing, is sure to be remembered by most who attended for a long time to come.

Crown Prince addresses UNCTAD, proposes new group

(Continued from page 1)

sources of the proposed ITTF, the Crown Prince said.

In inviting the world community to reactivate an earlier proposal he made to the ILO to create the ILCP, Crown Prince Hassan said the reasons for this proposal stemmed from the expectation that labour movements would cause an upswing in labour surplus and deficit in different countries. The labour movement will take two forms, he said. Firstly, the highly qualified, brain-drain form caused by a boom in expertise as a result of the rising technology trade. Secondly, the semi-skilled form, caused by the stagnant, or possibly negative, population growth in most advanced countries. It is evident that the smooth movement of labour should be guaranteed. Yet at the same time, developing countries may find themselves in the position of having to rehire the expatriate nationals at a high cost in order to meet their technological needs.

His Royal Highness suggested in his speech, therefore, that a compensatory fund, or recompense fund should be established which would help labour and expertise-exporting countries to

develop their indigenous capacity to absorb excess labour and maintain, or capture, the required human capability at home.

Following his address to UNCTAD, the Crown Prince gave two interviews in Arabic and English to U.N. Television and Radio. In the interviews, His Royal Highness explained the significance of both the time element and the political factor connected with his proposals.

"The opportunity is now available for greater regional and inter-regional cooperation," he said. "I feel there is a watershed (in the world's economic situation), given the state of current oil prices, the results of the Venice economic summit and the Japanese government's decision to recycle substantial funds into the world economic system."

"The time has come," the Crown Prince added, "for a specific review by a group of wise men — a working group that is capable and well-placed and close to the decision makers — to carry out its mission on the basis of reviving the flagging political will in the region they represent."

"It is time to pinpoint an agenda that could have a rippling

effect on (economic) reorganisation and institutions," the Crown Prince said. "The structures exist, but the problem is the lack of political motivation and will. This will needs to be revived. It will have to be revived."

A senior aide to the Crown Prince made it clear that in calling for an independent commission to reassess the world economic system, His Royal Highness did not mean the setting up of a committee like those chaired by Willy Brandt of West Germany and Lester Pearson, the former Prime Minister of Canada. As the Crown Prince himself stressed, the aide said, what is needed for a new group to succeed in its mission is for its members to be close to their leaders and for its recommendations to carry executive authority.

"As His Royal Highness pointed out, a committee of a merely broad-based representation is not the answer. Nor could the answer be foisted in the Brandt and Pearson committees, as the issues we face today are different."

In his T.V. interviews, the Crown Prince in fact referred to

the Cancun summit of 1981, and said many of the economic problems faced today were not tackled in that summit. Cancun was basically a summit of oil-producing countries and industrialised states, he said. "Manpower exporting countries were suffering at the time. The vast population growth and the resourcelessness of countries — these were not covered at Cancun," he said.

The Crown Prince was asked about his expectations from UNCTAD VII, and whether the conference could produce results. He said: "While I commend the work of the president and the secretary general as keeno decision-makers, it is only through picking one or two themes that the step of multilateral action can be brought into focus. We are facing the same problems with our regional organisations. And this is a moment of challenge."

Before Crown Prince Hassan's speech yesterday, UNCTAD VII was addressed by several world leaders including President Francois Mitterrand of France, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. It is scheduled to end its session on July 31.



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Arab support needed

WE commend the Gulf Arab foreign ministers for their timely talks in Saudi Arabia to discuss the latest developments in the Gulf, but we wonder why the Arab League has not taken a similar clear stance in the wake of the July 20 resolution of the United Nations Security Council on the Gulf war. True the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have more direct stakes in the Gulf situation, nevertheless, one would have thought that a general Arab foreign ministers meeting could be convened under the Arab League umbrella for further assessment of the Gulf situation from an Arab point of view where various Arab opinions could be aired and examined. The threat issued by Iran against Arab supporters of Iraq does not affect only the Gulf Arab countries. Rather, the whole Arab World, which stood by Iraq in a spirit of brotherly cooperation and solidarity in its perpetual quest for peaceful resolution of its war with Iran, stands to be the subject of possible Iranian retaliation. It will be recalled that Tehran has issued a threat lately that it will strike at the economic centres of Iraq's regional allies and has picked out Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as Iraq's main financial backers in the war. It is incumbent on the Arab capitals to send a clear signal to Iran that in the wake of the July 20 Security Council resolution, all Arabs from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean expect Iran to honour that resolution and that the Arab countries stand behind the demand for an end to the war and the withdrawal of the forces of the warring countries to internationally recognised boundaries as a prelude to a negotiated settlement to Gulf conflict. Only by manifesting a joint unanimous Arab position in support of the international community's demand for a peacefully negotiated settlement of the seven-year-old Gulf war can the Arab countries exert the necessary moral and political pressure on Iran to end its war with Iraq. By appearing and acting in union, the Arab governments can lend a truly helping hand to the U.N. efforts to end the fighting in the Gulf which has already taken literally hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides of the fence. In doing so, the rest of the Arab World would give the kind of assurances and solidarity that the GCC urgently needs from the other regions of the Arab World. The Gulf Arab countries must not be left alone and must not appear to be standing alone in the struggle for stability and justice in the Gulf region. Among other things the cause of Arab unity would be enhanced to the extent that the Gulf countries receive attention and solidarity from the rest of the Arab community. We, therefore, appeal to all Arabs from the four corners of the Arab World to voice their support to the cause of peace and stability in the Gulf, and to come out clearly in support of all parts of the July 20 resolution.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: No to foreign bases in Gulf

AFTER the Kuwaiti tanker's mine incident, foreign experts have been reported as saying that only through military bases in Kuwait can the United States provide protection to the tankers. They say such a base can send out helicopters and war planes to sweep away the mines and provide constant security for the tankers and also to the warships that escort them into the Gulf. This clearly reflects the United States far-reaching strategy of establishing land bases in the Gulf, something which would bring disaster to the Arab countries and the whole region. These military bases which Washington hopes to establish in Kuwait, would not contribute to providing security and safety for the international shipping in the Gulf, but we believe that it will serve as an element contributing to further escalation of the present tension and involving the Arab countries in the superpower rivalry. We say no to foreign bases in the Gulf and we appeal to responsible leaders in that region not to succumb to American blackmail, and not to allow the United States to impose its hegemony on Arab land. Arab leaders should remember that the United States is already linked to Israel in a strategic alliance which would allow the Jewish state to reach the Arab World.

Al Dustour: Arens rejects peace bid

MOSHE Arens, one of the leading figures in the Israeli Likud Bloc wrote an article in the New York Times expounding his party's objection to the proposed international Middle East peace conference. Arens has resorted to this famous newspaper with the hope of promoting Israel's official position which is in line with Zionist traditions of opposing all that which can lead to peace and an end to war with the Arabs. Arens defended his government's position and tried to win support for that position from the American public, following a general feeling in Israel that the Jewish state has been finding itself in isolation from the international community. In his article, Arens tried to present the proposed international conference as an opportunity for the Soviet Union to re-establish its influence in the Middle East. This is a rather naive pretext designed to win support from the extremist right in the United States against the Soviet Union, and also against the idea of the conference. The Israeli government has been calling for a regional conference as a substitute for the international conference with the purpose of excluding the Soviet Union from the meeting. Israel is clearly trying to avoid an international parity where the Soviet Union and other world nations are bound to force Israel to abandon the occupied Arab land and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people.

Sawt Al Shaab: Putting hands in the fire

THE United States has been massing its naval force in the Gulf under the pretext of providing protection to the Kuwaiti tankers following the mine incident of last week. As if this was not enough, the United States is now demanding to have land bases in the Gulf under the pretext of providing better protection and safety for international shipping. These pretexts and this open interference in the Gulf are bound to lead to serious consequences not in the interests of the Arab Gulf countries. The United States is more interested in its own affairs and in the continuous flow of oil from the Gulf than providing protection for the Arabs or ending the Gulf conflict. Therefore, the presence of foreign fleets in the Gulf is bound to escalate the tension in that region and further complicate matters for the concerned parties. What we need now is a pan-Arab stand that can provide protection for Arab interests. We hope that the Gulf Cooperation Council which began a meeting yesterday will take steps towards involving the Arab Nation as a whole in the issue of enlisting help and support for endeavours to end the conflict. Otherwise, the fast moving developments do not augur well for the Arab Nation and its interests.

The View from Second Circle

South Korea on my mind

By Rami G. Khouri

KEEP your eyes on South Korea, which might be providing one of the most significant lessons in human nature and political science that the world has experienced for many decades. For the Arab World, Korea should be not only interesting, but also captivating, perhaps even compelling.

From the perspective of an Arab World in which political change is usually violent, abrupt, artificial or nonexistent, and of the Arab man-on-the-street who has sought with assorted methods since the turn of the century to establish meaningful and responsive domestic political processes, it is useful to keep an eye on how other societies cope with challenges and imperatives. For it should be evident to us that the challenges and imperatives of South Korea, and many other countries, are very much part of the Arab landscape — even if they are below the surface and not always discussed in public in this part of the world.

We have seen different but successful examples of domestic political change around the world in recent years: Poland, where labour unions and the church led the political reform movement; Turkey and Pakistan, where the armed forces stepped in and ruled before gradually turning over some power to civilian leaders; Zimbabwe, where the armed nationalist resistance finally brought about majority rule; the Philippines, where mass street action, an energetic official opposition, some armed forces officers and the church joined hands to topple the Marcos regime; Haiti, where the Duvalier regime crumbled with hardly a fight in the face of mass resentment by the people of Haiti; and the Soviet Union, where a dynamic new leader is forcing social and economic change from the top down, though it is too early to tell whether political change will follow.

Aha! But that's the point, isn't it? Can one separate economic and social change from the broader question of political change? Will Mr. Gorbachev be able to induce economic and social change, but not give his people more political privileges and power? Probably not. That, it seems to me, is the lesson of Korea — and its relevance for us in the Arab World.

In retrospect, the political changes that took place in Haiti, the Philippines, Zimbabwe, Poland and other countries were neither surprising nor novel. Those cases represented political orders that were so harsh, corrupt, mismanaged, controlled or unjust that violent resistance and political change were inevitable. In South Korea, the situation was slightly different. There, it was the combination of strict political control by the ruling party of

President Chun Doo Hwan and the rising standard of living which combined to force the concessions that have now been made by the ruling elite. A similar situation is shaping up in Taiwan, and Singapore.

The lesson in these last three cases is astoundingly simple: Stability and security, combined with economic development, a rising standard of living and relatively free market economies with a major degree of personal freedom of choice, but without corresponding change and development in domestic political systems, inevitably lead to demand for political change from the population as a whole.

This is exactly what is happening today in South Korea, and will probably happen in other fast growing Far Eastern states. The leadership in Taiwan will probably summon the political courage to institute changes before it is forced upon them. Ending martial law is probably the first sign that change is on the way. Singapore may follow suit, because political leaderships that are smart and dynamic enough to produce economic success stories are likely to appreciate the political realities that come along with economic growth.

To compare these situations in the Far East with the state of political change in the Arab World is instructive. In Arab and other Middle Eastern societies, recent attempts to change the political order have usually involved assassinations or coups, such as in Egypt, Sudan, South Yemen and Iran, with assorted other unsuccessful assassinations and coup attempts against several Arab leaderships.

The combination of elements that I mentioned above in relation to South Korea is present in many Arab societies: Economic growth, stability and security, a rising standard of living, considerable freedom of choice and personal liberties in economic and material domains, but political systems that have remained static for many decades. This incongruous combination of forces — economic development but no political evolution — has had an impact on our societies in several forms: In growing numbers of people, particularly young people, who have turned to, and politicised, the Islamic religion to find the answers they seek, and also in the form of people who have turned to assorted indigenous and imported ideologies, such as pan-Arabism, Nasserism, Baathism, Syrian Socialism, unbridled capitalism, and Marxism, among others.

In both cases, the answers have not been easily forthcoming. The price paid has been heavy in cases, with growing reliance on superpower protection and arms supplies, and a shameful loss of sovereignty, and self-respect. The situation in the Arab World is compounded by the fact that we also have to deal with the shame and humiliation of the Israeli challenge, and the numbing realisation that we have been beaten to a standstill by this small Israeli state in our midst. The combination of these factors is further aggravated by the lingering recession throughout the Arab World, aggravated by unemployment in many countries, and the emergence of a rising unemployment in many countries — amidst hundreds of billions of Arab dollars safely stowed away in foreign banks accounts or used to buy foreign securities. This all suggests that the Arab World contains all the necessary ingredients for considerable effectiveness.

Political leaderships and ruling elites throughout the Arab World will be required as never before to respond to domestic challenges and political imperatives that have remained largely unaddressed and unresolved since the early days of this century. The interplay between economics and politics will become more important, as it has in South Korea. This is all interesting and important, but not at all surprising or unusual. The sooner we deal with these issues in a responsible, open manner in the Arab World, the better chance our children will have of not having to ask us, 30 or 40 years from now, about why the Israelis beat us to a draw, at a time when we had so much money, but apparently were so enamoured by the cash that we forgot the simple fact that man does not live by bread alone.

The likelihood is that as Arab societies come to grips with their need for more dynamic domestic political life and more mechanisms by which individuals can express themselves and be directly or indirectly involved in processes of political expression and change, we will see less turning to foreign ideologies, pacts and powers — and more turning towards to one's indigenous human, intellectual, creative and political resources. As people's economic, physical and material needs are met, as they are better educated and more widely travelled, and as they enjoy stability and security, they naturally turn to the next level of aspiration: To be involved in running their own lives, and participating in making decisions that affect their lives. This is what the lesson of South Korea is all about. It is, I would imagine, a lesson which the South Koreans will be exporting to other countries, along with their exports of manufactured goods.

Prince Hassan: International commission needed to assess and remedy world economic order

By HRH Crown Prince Hassan

The following is the full text of a speech made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Monday to the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development currently being convened in Geneva.

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I WELCOME the opportunity to address this conference. I view the invitation extended to me by the Secretary General of UNCTAD as a recognition of the importance of the region I come from, and as an honour to my country.

This session derives its importance from a host of factors, paramount among which is the fact that the world economy is now set on a crucial path. It is beset by major problems which threaten its continuity and fundamental security. The decline in international commodity prices, the unbearable but undiminished burden of international debts, the isolationist trends in international trade and the disruptions in international monetary flows are the major manifestations of the serious situation of the world economic order.

This session is also important because it provides a valuable opportunity to make progress towards a consensus on the responses to the major economic threats. A reorientation of global negotiations is urgently needed. The hope that the world community can reach resolute decisions should be nurtured by our commitment to keep international institutions, such as UNCTAD, operating at the most effective level. It is my sincere hope that despite the well-known difficulties, UNCTAD VII will succeed in arriving at a package of rational solutions which will enable UNCTAD to contribute effectively to world economic reform.

Mr. President,

The same ingenuity that the world community demonstrated decades ago at Bretton Woods is needed now to rise to contemporary challenges. Institutions as well as attitudes must evolve with times just as international responses to common problems must keep pace with developments.

Of late, however, certain unhealthy developments have begun to mar international cooperation. The rise of myopic and self-centred interests are dampening the international cooperative spirit. They are also adversely affecting the international and interregional agencies, some of which are now labelled "pro-South" and others "pro-North," and these agencies are judged and supported or denied support accordingly. If we believe that international cooperation cannot survive without its institutional vehicles, then we must act decisively in support of established institutions. To reinvigorate the international economic system, indolent or cosmetic solutions bear no serious promise. They mean, at best, postponing matters for a more painful adjustment later.

I come from a relatively small country which has succeeded, despite its scarce resources and a

conflict-torn region, in achieving sustainable growth. We have benefited a great deal from our deep affinity with international institutions. Our conduct has been without fault: We have paid our dues, respected internationally agreed norms and utilised whatever funds were made available to us in the most rewarding ventures. We take a strong stand on maintaining the international system in a fully operative condition.

Mr. President,

I would like to use this forum to propose the establishment of a mixed Commission composed of eminent persons of international repute to reassess the performance of the international economic system in the light of the challenges we all face. The terms of reference for such a Commission would be to prepare a comprehensive executive report on the major economic issues which hamper international cooperation and to suggest formulae and alternative approaches which can be adopted by the respective authorities in order to rehabilitate the world economic order and its agencies. I am sure that the report of the Secretary General of UNCTAD, and those produced by other competent international and regional bodies, will be of fundamental value to this undertaking.

The proposed impartial group will be guided in its work by a number of axioms. Firstly, there is a need for common action derived from the latent faith in the unity of the world bound together by common problems. Secondly, a healthy world economic order cannot survive on charity or uni-directional action: It must embody fruitful exchange on the basis of mutual interest. Thirdly, existing international institutions must be enabled to discharge their duties within their areas of competence in the most conducive environment, and their performance should be judged on merit and scientific criteria. Fourthly, there must be a recognition of the most urgent problems to resolve in order to restore our faith and confidence in a truly international community of states. Fifthly, the proposed group must be guided by the seriousness of their mission. There are inherent conflicts which need reconciliation, and a built-in system of sacrifice and redistribution must be formed. Should their mission be successful, the group will have significantly assisted the world community in its efforts to replace harmful inertia by synergetic action.

Mr. President,

The deliberations which have been taking place in UNCTAD VII have been on the whole healthy and frank. Yet I cannot help detecting a certain negative tone on the part of some of the delegates in blaming developing countries, especially those in



debt, for failing to take the necessary steps to remedy their ailing economies. It is said that developing countries are asking for concessionary assistance which will not solve their internal economic and social problems. I beg to disagree with this line of argument, and to illustrate my position, I shall point out four major dilemmas which face the developing world in various degrees of intensity.

Firstly, many developing countries have inherited, through a historically cumulative process, socio-economic problems that are difficult to resolve. At first they were encouraged to mount ambitious resource-related development efforts based on economics of scale and comparative advantage. Once these projects were implemented, their costs were found to be exorbitant in terms of both allocation preferences and international indebtedness. These projects are now operating below capacity at a debilitating cost and selling at internationally depressed prices. The whole growth momentum in these countries was weighted on these ailing projects. Even if one allows room for bad management and exaggerated capital expenditure, the basic problem still remains. The dilemma which these countries face has negative implications for their growth potential. If they opt to close down these industries they still have to find ways and means to grapple with the consequences of closure, i.e., the repayment of debt and rising unemployment. Should they maintain production they have to sustain losses with financial effects similar to those of closure.

Most of the resource-based industries are export oriented. As long as international prices are low and demand, particularly in developed countries, is below potential supply, the problem threatens to grow to a catastrophic magnitude both in economic as well as social and political terms.

Secondly, the world is currently undergoing a broad recharting of the division of labour map, as a result of the technological strides taken by the industrialised countries. Thanks to advances in the fields of information, computers, the space industry and aeronau-

tics, bio-technology and others, the developed countries have turned to basically brain- and skill-intensive and energy-saving undertakings. Moreover, they have become increasingly self-sufficient in food production, to the extent that some are crowding out developing countries from the international market. In addition, the population growth in the North is stagnant and the average age is increasing while in the South, the contrary is happening. None of these trends is helpful in promoting cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Additionally, there is competition among technology producers which may result in the domination of a few mega transnationals in the technology trade. At the same time, older and obsolete industries are gradually being transferred to other lands which are either highly populated with an existing market, or to energy intensive countries where costs can be controlled. This naturally leaves many medium-sized and small countries on the periphery of the international economy. What can these countries do? How can they adjust to external pressures over which they have no control whatsoever?

Thirdly, there are more than forty regional armed conflicts going on in the world. Although there is participation by proxy of others, the conflicts are being waged essentially among developing countries. They have a protracted nature and their toll is not confined to the parties directly engaged in the conflict. The negative impact of these wars is embodied in the wasted lives, the resources which are committed and the reallocation of necessary funds away from basic needs.

The level of armament can hardly be described as traditional. It is difficult to believe that these wars have not caused a reverse flow of funds from the developing to the developed world. Under the guise of strategic defence interests, the leading countries of the world have been direct or indirectly involved. If an

batants decide to turn their swords into ploughshares, the whole world community must share in the reconstruction effort. What efforts must be pledged to end wars and fight the ill-effects of their aftermath?

Fourthly, despite technological breakthroughs and signs of plenty, poverty and famine haunt many impoverished parts of the world. Such poverty is not voluntary as some would say; it is not only misfortune but also an abhorrent lack of infrastructure. The plight of sub-Saharan Africa is still fresh in the memory. The existence of poverty and what it means to our children is a poignant reminder of the gap that separates rich from poor.

The solutions which are offered to cope with the overall situation are far from adequate. They are mostly ad hoc, unstructured efforts which use philanthropy alone as the driving force. What is needed is a complete development package which would enable the least developed countries to tap their resources and set themselves on a self-sustainable growth path. To demonstrate the validity of such an argument, I would remind you that the drought-stricken countries had bumper crops in 1986 and are expected to have the same again in 1987. Yet famine persists. The affected countries need storage and transportation facilities. It is disheartening to see plenty coexisting with penury while millions of our fellow human beings suffer.

We cannot address the problems of these countries simply by calling on them to engage in policies of adjustment. While the technology rich countries are engaged in problems emanating from the need to cope with rapid change, poor countries of the world are still fully engrossed in securing their basic needs. To imagine that the poor of the world can resolve their poverty by balanced budgets, floating interest rates and devalued currencies would be an exercise in futility. The poor are not asking for

charity. They have sufficient resources which, once developed, will be a major addition to total world wealth. How fast can we move forward on this issue before the problem of poverty reaches unwieldy magnitudes?

Mr. President,

It is clear that the chronic difficulties which developing countries face are global and they call for global action. Yet, looking into the near future, I must mention two dimensions that have received insufficient attention due to time constraints. I do to our children is a poignant reminder of the gap that separates rich from poor.

The first relates to the exchange of human capital. It is expected that interregional expertise will be the primary item of exchange in the international market. Advanced countries may therefore engage in selective recruitment from the developing countries, thus aggravating the brain-drain even more. Moreover, the decline in population in the advanced economies may create a demand for semi-skilled labour. The lure of foreign exchange remittances may put labour-exporting countries into direct competition.

A decade ago in this same hall, I submitted to the 63rd ILO general conference the idea of the creation of the International Labour Compensatory Facility (ILCF) to help labour-exporting countries to absorb their excess labour in gainful ventures at home. This idea helped pave the way to the U.N. General Assembly resolution adopted in December 1977, asking the U.N. Secretary General to commission a full study of human resource flows. The secretary general instructed UNCTAD to carry out the study. The ILCF was the theme of many studies sponsored by UNCTAD, the ILO and other regional organisations, but unfor-

(Continued on page 5)

EMPLOYMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Music Conservatory (the Noor Al Hussein Foundation) is expanding its programmes to include instruction in brass and woodwind instruments in the coming year. Teachers or musicians specialising in brass and woodwind are invited to apply for positions on the staff of the National Music Conservatory.

Candidates must participate in a three-week training course to be held in August under the leadership of Prof. Douglas Bish, chairman of the Music Education Department at the Boston Conservatory. The course aims at providing participants with the necessary skills they will need to follow the curriculum in use at the Music Conservatory.

Those interested in joining the staff of the Music Conservatory are invited to call the Noor Al Hussein Foundation at 606992 or 606993 or 606994 or to write to the foundation at P.O. Box 927226, Amman, Attention Kay Abbadi. Latest date for reply is August 3.

Jordan needs stronger service-oriented economy

By Salameh B. Ne'matt

AMMAN — The shape of Jordan's future economy will be determined by young Jordanians who have just begun to make inroads into the Kingdom's economic body and those who are working hard in their classrooms until the time they can abandon theories and enter the domain of practical economics.

Dr. Sa'd El-Fayoumy, a professor of banking and finance and an experienced economist who was entrusted by the University of Jordan to establish the first MBA programme in banking and finance, firmly believes that the quality of today's Jordanian students will determine the shape of tomorrow's economy.

Discussing the current state of the Jordanian economy, the Egyptian-American professor stressed that the failure of several large manufacturing industries in the country should not divert the attention from the greater failure of transforming Jordan into a services-based economy.

Dr. El-Fayoumy believes there is an urgent need for a coherent national policy that would gradually shift the Kingdom's economic base from that of manufacturing industries to a services-based economy.

There is a world-wide tendency towards knowledge-based economies. Half of the workforce in the United States is in information, knowledge, and communication and service based economies such as engineering technology, computers, marketing, advertising and management.

The establishment of an MBA programme in finance and banking at the University of Jordan, the first of its kind in the Kingdom, could be described as a definite move in this direction.

However, education, according to Dr. El-Fayoumy, is not enough. Economic policies in Jordan, he says, would have to be changed if Jordan is to become an international financial centre in the Middle East.

Dr. El-Fayoumy takes great pride in the masters programme he is setting at the University of Jordan and his first ten students who he describes as "the leaders of the future."

The programme is financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which also financed other programmes in insurance and health services at the University. Dr. El-Fayoumy, a certified public accountant (CPA) and director of a banking education centre in the United States, was chosen for the job because of his knowledge of finance and banking in the Middle East and his work experience in the area which included working as an advisor for the World Bank.

Professor El-Fayoumy, who is on leave from the Norfolk State College in Virginia and is also president of the Arab-American Association of Virginia said he accepted his assignment to Jordan because the Kingdom had "great potentiality despite the lack of resources."



Professor Sa'd El-Fayoumy

"In the future," professor El-Fayoumy says, "Jordan has to depend largely on service industries... a great deal can be done here."

He explained that "if we can bring to the leadership a highly educated new people with faith in the future, a new generation with great motivation, we could revitalize the economy."

He believes the country's geographical position in the Middle East and its political stability constituted a great economic asset. "With such a climate," he said, "it is not so difficult to attract capital, not only to invest here but to channel it to other countries."

He said that this goal has not yet been attained because, in addition to existing problems, "people in the business are not highly-qualified and not aggressive enough" to lead the country in the economic field.

In his review of problems standing in the way of making Jordan a viable international financial centre, he said bureaucracy was a major element. "The government's routine system discourages dynamic people from becoming ambitious," he said, adding that the bureaucratic system in the country is such that "things take too long to be done, and sometimes, you just give up."

He cited the lack of a "qualified central organisation," to act as a "liaison between businesses in Arab countries and business in Jordan."

"Such a multi-purpose organisation would work with the government, and outsiders to facilitate transaction in both directions and make it more attractive to outside investors to work through Jordan."

He said fixing interest rates and the absence of an active money market with varieties of credit instruments to channel funds for short periods were other obstacles in the way of making Jordan a viable financial centre.

"Too much has to be done about the Amman Financial Market and banking laws in the country," he said.

Explaining the steps that need to be followed towards the establishment of Jordan as a successful business centre, Dr. El-Fayoumy said: "To have a business centre, interest rates have to be free (not controlled) on deposits and

loans." He said the capital market was "narrow" and that with the relaxation of certain laws, the Amman Financial Market could trade other companies' stocks outside Jordan.

Dr. El-Fayoumy is an advocate of a fully-free market in Jordan "supported but not controlled by government regulations and laws."

"Laws which make short-term profit but damage the market on the long term should be avoided," he said. "The banking and finance market is sensitive to risk and to government laws and regulations. We have to open the market freely, without government intervention except for protection of the investor and with a great commitment to no obstacles on transferring funds in and out of Jordan, regardless of what the circumstances may be."

The professor said that change was needed in every area, with more information, automation and telecommunications facilities.

He criticised the government's present system of promotion and employment. "We have to open the market for aggressive and ambitious people," he said.

Speaking of his experience teaching at the University of Jordan, the professor said that since he came to the university nearly a year ago, he had been trying to establish links between the faculty and the market, but his attempts were repeatedly frustrated.

"It seems (the faculty) is not ready yet to have this bridge to allow outside managers of finance and banking to share in lecturing here and for the faculty to get involved in working with these institutions."

He said the university "should attract more qualified people to teach and give them enough incentive to remain. He said the turnover of faculty members at the university was "very high."

He said that not much was done by the university to reduce the number of students going abroad for their education. He said that there was a need for the establishment of a student placement and recruitment centre that would coordinate between the needs of the market and specialisations of graduates.

There is only one undergraduate programme in business administration at the university, Dr. El-Fayoumy said the programme needs to be divided into marketing management and finance and banking. "It has to be restructured and reorganised to fit with the graduate programme. Every university college has to establish a placement office, a liaison between the college and the market to attract businessmen to come to campus to recruit students before graduation." He said such a link between the university and the market would provide feedback that would facilitate the application of knowledge for students.

On methods of teaching in Jordan, the professor said it had to be completely adjusted to allow the use of modern methods in teaching. "Teaching should be transformed into a dynamic



Professor El-Fayoumy and wife Joanne (centre) banking at the University of Jordan (Photo by Salameh B. Ne'matt)

method of learning, integrating computers and modern methods to all business courses," he said. "We should increase the use of analytical methods, how to think and make decisions."

On the psychological level, Dr. El-Fayoumy discussed the need to give students a broad type of education. "Inspiration and motivation are important for the creation of competent leaders."

The eight students in his class are already employed by either commercial banks or in financial institutions.

"I am quite impressed with their achievements," he told the Jordan Times. He has been professor of banking and finance at Norfolk State College in Virginia for the past 20 years and is honorary consul of Egypt in Norfolk.

The professor lamented the fact that the business community had not adequately taken advantage of his one-year presence in Jordan. "I was hoping people would contact me. With 38 years of experience, I should have had more input into the community," he said. The professor carries to Ph.D.s, a CPA, a five years experience with the United Nations and 15 certificates in banking and management.

"A country has to be aware of its highly qualified people if it wants to get anywhere."

Dr. El-Fayoumy sharply criticised present Jordanian economic policies with large imports and dependence on outside aid. "Why import more cars and more gasoline? Where is the public transportation system? Why more televisions and videos, all luxury items manufactured abroad. What are the opportunities being opened for the coming generations?"

On the incentives side, he said that work considerations have to come before personal relations and charity. "There should be an end to this mediocre system of promotions. Salary increases should not be done routinely but on achievement and merit, not on seniority and rank."

The professor describes the masters programme he is establishing as "equal to the best in U.S. universities... It will be like the Bible or Koran for the programme's students."

He stressed on the importance of quality rather than quantity in education by taking into consideration environmental factors such as social, political and technological development. "This is not a chicken factory to throw students into the market..." he said. "We have to make education not only a peace of paper but a way to change the way people think and make decisions."

Dr. Fayoumy's wife Joanne Quinn El-Fayoumy is also a professor at the Norfolk State College and is now on leave of absence teaching research methodology at the University of Jordan. She is also a poet.

Professor El-Fayoumy's students are: Adnan A'raj, Fayez Haddad, Michel Hijazeen, Mohammad Akel, Ismail Awamleh, Bin Namoun Hamado, (Algerian) Ali Qweider, Ghada Salah, Mustafa Jaradat and Basam Safarini. All will end the programme between 1988 and 1989.

A'raj, 25, is a cost-accountant; Haddad, 30, is assistant professor at the university; Hijazeen, 25, an auditor at the Income Tax Department; Akel, 29, is employed at the Arab Bank head office; Awamleh, 35, married, with a boy and a girl and works as an engineer with the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC); Qweider, 23, is self-employed; Ghada Salah, 22, is employed at the Mashreq Bank; Jaradat, 26, is a full time

student, and Safarini, 28, teaches mathematics in a public school.

Akel started work at the department of planning and research at the Arab Bank nearly two years ago. He decided to join the finance and banking programme as soon as it was established.

Awamleh, head of the (JPMC) section of observation and analysis, financial management, started work before joining the programme. After graduation, Fayez Haddad will be teaching finance and banking. Ali Qweider will be working "in the field."

Hamado was sent by an Algerian university to take the programme here then return home to take a teaching position.

The students primary complaint was the lack of reference books at the university. The professor said he had ordered 300 books in the past six months.

Professor El-Fayoumy's views bear great relevance to Jordan's economy having worked in the banking sector in Egypt for 14 years in the late fifties. His latest position was manager of the inspection division of Bank Misr between 1957 and 1961. He helped establish several of the bank's branches in Arab states which made him familiar with the economies and needs of Arab countries. Between 1982 and 1984, he worked as World Bank advisor in Khartoum during which he established new systems in budgeting and banking operations.

Egypt turns to gas as substitute for oil

By Kate Dourian

Reuters

CAIRO — Egypt is turning to gas to lessen dependence on oil as a domestic energy source and release more crude for export.

Egypt now exports about one third of its crude oil output of 87,000 barrels per day (BPD) and oil wells are fast drying up.

"Oil reserves will be depleted in 10 or 20 years at the most and gas will be badly needed to replace oil as a source of energy," said Tarek Heggy, deputy general manager of Shell Winning, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch/Shell group.

Shell Winning this year set into motion what analysts expect will be a major hunt for gas by drafting a new model agreement with the state-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) setting attractive new rules for exploration.

Under the accord, still to be ratified by parliament, EGPC will buy gas from oil companies for a cash sum calculated at 85 per cent of the equivalent market value of fuel oil. EGPC will retain 15 per cent for infrastructure costs.

Two other companies, Amoco Corp of the United States and Italy's Agip, which operates in Egypt as the International Egyptian Oil Company (IEOC), are negotiating similar deals.

IEOC, with partners British Petroleum and Marathon Oil of the United States, has made a major gas discovery in the Nile delta region north of the Abu Madi gas field.

Heggy said the Nile delta was "gas prone" and he expected EGPC to invite exploration orders in September.

Gas has also been discovered in the western desert and the Gulf of Suez, but until recently most companies exploring for oil were discouraged by a law that made developing gas fields a time-wasting venture.

So the government began to explore ways of amending the law, which states that gas was national property and could not be exported until Egypt achieved a strategic reserve of 12 trillion cubic feet.

In 1980, a new clause was introduced compensating oil companies if they discovered gas while drilling for oil, but no other incentives were given. The law

gave some protection but did not encourage gas exploration, Heggy said.

Salah Hafez, head of EGPC's exploration and agreements departments, said current reserves were estimated at between eight and 10 trillion cubic feet.

"We feel that we have much more gas than we have discovered," Hafez said. "Gas was discovered accidentally while exploring for oil, so I believe we must have a substantial amount."

Under its five-year 1987-1992 plan, Egypt hopes to double gas production from the current level of around 600 million cubic feet a day. At this rate, reserves of 10 trillion cubic feet would last 23 years if no new reserves were found.

Egypt has no immediate plans to export gas, which Heggy said would involve costly liquefaction. Also, demand on the international market was slack, he said.

Industry sources said Israel, which gets nearly a quarter of its annual oil needs of 45 million barrels from Egypt, had expressed interest in buying Egyptian gas.

Hafez said gas would be used mainly for domestic consumption and would substitute for oil in some industries, mainly fertiliser and cement. It would also be used to run power stations.

The government has withheld a decision on bids to build Egypt's first nuclear power plant at a cost of \$1 billion. Originally planned for completion by 1991, it is now certain to be delayed.

Oil industry sources noted there had been small oil finds in the western desert but no major discoveries in recent years.

Western desert production rose to 60,000 BPD in June from 30,000 BPD in January as new fields came on stream. But analysts said the new finds would not significantly boost Egypt's reserves of just over four billion barrels.

"Reserves are starting to reach the end of their maturity," said a Western oil analyst.

Energy prices in Egypt are indirectly subsidised by the government. The low cost of fuels has encouraged a high growth in domestic consumption, estimated by Western analysts to have risen at an average annual rate of 15 per cent in recent years.

Prince: Int'l commission to assess economic order

(Continued from page 4)

Unfortunately it was never implemented. I feel that the ILCF should be given a fresh chance as a rationale for the continuation of international resource flows on more equitable grounds. Human resources should occupy the eminent position they deserve, particularly within UNCTAD circles.

My second point relates to technology transfers. It should always be remembered that technology offers a major opportunity for advancement in developing countries provided it is adapted and harnessed to reach new growth frontiers, and not merely for the expansion of trade in new technological consumer goods. What makes new technology of special importance is its profound effect on the direction of world trade, the division of labour and foreign exchange distribution. A decade ago pressure was applied to recycle "petro-dollars." A similar assertive demand must now be made to redistribute what I may call "techno-dollars."

May I, at this juncture commend most warmly the Japanese

decision to recycle substantial funds. Let us hope that other industrialised countries will follow the Japanese example.

Clearly, the technology-related trade will continue to take the lion's share of world financial resources. It would, therefore, be helpful to establish an International Technology Transfer Facility (ITTF) whose resources would be tapped by those developing countries which seek to develop or purchase tech-products and services for their development and for the enhancement of their absorptive capacity. The facility may be created through a designation plan of special drawing rights (SDRs), specifically for financing technology transfers. I am sure that this proposal will meet the "mutual benefit" criterion, especially in view of the subsidies allotted by advanced countries to the promotion of their exports.

The world at large has adequate assets from which it can draw to satisfy its needs and some of its aspirations. I specifically refer to the advancements in technology and the growing willingness by technology owners to exchange it. The quantum jump in food production and a greater awareness of environmental threats are encouraging signs. The recent serious attempts at resolving regional disputes can all be cited as an encouraging start towards ending the destruction of life and

vary in nature and intensity. Yet they have common attributes which call for common action. The vicious circles, some of which are induced rather than inherent, must be broken. Adjustment should not continue to be a pre-condition for development, especially if the socio-economic trade-off is very steep. The same logic applies to choices between armament and development, repayment of debt and seed money to meet urgent development. The world seems to suffer from a lack of a financial breathing space which would enable countries to move ahead.

The world at large has adequate assets from which it can draw to satisfy its needs and some of its aspirations. I specifically refer to the advancements in technology and the growing willingness by technology owners to exchange it. The quantum jump in food production and a greater awareness of environmental threats are encouraging signs. The recent serious attempts at resolving regional disputes can all be cited as an encouraging start towards ending the destruction of life and

wealth, and setting the world on a new path leading to peace and prosperity.

Mr. President,

We must recognise the emergence of new trends which should capture our immediate attention. The unbalanced population growth in the world is creating new realities in both zero and high population growth countries. Technological achievements are basically confined to the rich countries and an overwhelming majority of the potential users live in the others.

The exchange of both hardware and software may be a uni-directional pattern. All these developments can either take a healthy course and thus encourage international economic cooperation, or they may lead to extreme mercantilistic practices. The choice is ours and it must be made now if we are to have a better future. Let us resolve to join global resources to global willingness to struggle together for mutual benefit and common prosperity.

Southern Europe boils in record summer heat

ATHENS (R) — Record high temperatures have brought death and destruction to southern Europe, forcing grave-diggers in Greece to work round the clock to cope with blistering heat that has killed more than 700 people.

In France, 800 firefighters, backed by a fleet of water-dumping planes, fought a huge blaze that ravaged 1,800 hectares of forest and scrub in the south-eastern coastal departments of Var and Bouches-du-Rhone overnight.

Scorching sun caused water rationing in southern Italy, where about 50 people have died and dozens of forest fires have broken out in temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius (104 Fahrenheit) over the past five days.

In contrast, Northern Europeans shivered under grey skies and travel agents reported a deluge of demands from people seeking to escape from the wettest and coldest summer on record and in search of sunny Mediterranean beaches.

The nine-day heatwave in Greece was expected to continue for a further week, the weather office said. A state of national emergency was declared at the weekend and cemeteries were ordered to work overtime.

Temperatures in Athens have reached a high of 47 degrees Celsius (115 degrees Fahrenheit).

Greek hospital officials said the dead were mainly elderly people with heart and breathing complaints. More than 1,500 people had been admitted to hospital with heat-related problems.

An estimated one million Athenians packed up and left the city, searching for the cooler breezes of the seaside, mountains and islands. The Athens heat has even stopped the cats from roaming the streets.

A meteorological institute

spokesman in Brussels said Belgium had had the least number of hours of sunshine in June since 1887.

Denmark also recorded the lowest number of June hours of sunshine this century. Long queues formed to buy air tickets and a black market racket was operating in package tours to sunny destinations.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry medical adviser warned Nordic tourists of the health hazards facing them in the Mediterranean heatwave.

"Tourists should stay indoors during the hottest part of the day and drink a lot, but not a drop of alcohol," Johan Stenbeck said.

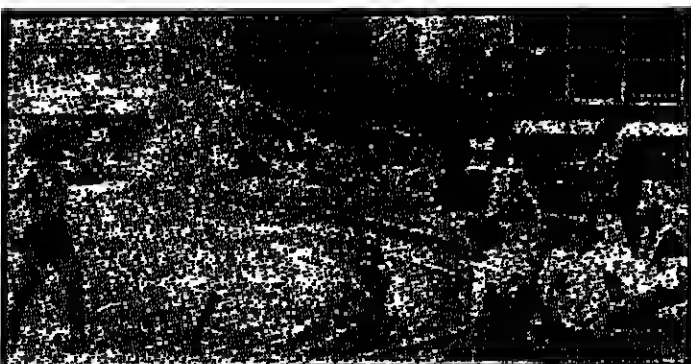
The Nordic countries have endured the worst June weather in living memory, with temperatures mostly hovering between 10 and 16 Celsius (50 and 60 Fahrenheit).

In Britain, the mercury fell to 11 degrees Celsius (51.8 Fahrenheit) and rainstorms swept the country.

A London weather centre spokesman attributed the southern European heatwave to winds blowing hot air from the Sahara, adding: "There is little chance of it reaching Britain."

The French forest fires broke out as mistral wind, which sweeps down from the Alps to southern France, reached speeds of up to 90 kilometres per hour. Officials said the fires swept across nearly 2,000 hectares of dry scrubland in southern France and the Mediterranean island of Corsica. Smaller fires that destroyed woodland in southern Corsica were still burning Monday morning, police said.

Firemen have also been fighting forest and scrub fires in rural areas of Sicily and the southern Italian regions of Puglia and Calabria. Water is rationed in



Atheans residents and tourists rump at a city fountain as the Greek capital boils under record high temperatures. According to weathermen the heatwave is expected to continue for another week.

much of the region and in the southern city of Catanzaro 500 people set up road blocks on Sunday to protest at the lack of drinking water.

While the south sweltered, northern Italy had heavy rain and hail and temperatures in the

Venice area were around 18 degrees Celsius (64 Fahrenheit).

In northern Yugoslavia, hailstorms and gales destroyed crops, blew roofs off homes and factories, uprooted trees and blocked roads Sunday night.

UNICEF's new trick: Giving on the fly

FOR international travellers, foreign coins have always posed a problem: What to do with the leftover francs, pesetas and other currencies once you're returning home? A handful of change won't buy much in the duty-free shop, and banks are reluctant to exchange small sums. Now a new programme may put those coins to good use. Last month the United Nations children's fund, UNICEF, and Virgin Atlantic Airways launched "Change for Good," a fund-raising effort that will collect unwanted change from air travellers to aid children in developing countries.

Virgin is inaugurating Change for Good aboard its daily transatlantic flights. A video featuring

rockstar Phil Collins explains the concept. Collection envelopes are provided in the in-flight magazines and proceeds are turned over to a UNICEF agent. In its first two weeks the programme brought in about \$10,000.

If other carriers participate, Change for Good could eventually collect more than \$40 million a year. Howard Simons, curator of Harvard's Nieman Foundation, helped create the programme, and he predicts that many American airlines may be eager to distract attention from their safety and business problems with a little charity on the fly. As he says, "They could use some good publicity right now." — News week.

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Esparragoza knocks out Aranda in 10th round to retain crown

The Venezuelan featherweight title holder offers a rematch but in his hometown

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Venezuela's Antonio Esparragoza demolished American Pascual Aranda with a 10th round bombardment to retain his World Boxing Association featherweight title Sunday night.

The 27-year-old champion reduced the Mexican-born American to a crumpled heap in the middle of the ring after a relentless onslaught throughout the previous three rounds.

Aranda tried to trade blows with the champion and ride those that landed as best he could but Esparragoza finally connected with a telling right towards the end of the 10th.

The challenger wobbled but stayed up. But when Esparragoza followed-up with a looping left

hook, Aranda went down and was counted out two minutes 36 seconds into the round.

Esparragoza, who has now won 25 of his 29 fights, dominated the last three rounds of the fight and led on all three judges cards when Aranda hit the canvas.

Judge Lucia Gerlando of Italy had him ahead 89-87, Samuel Lopez-Coaje of Puerto Rico had Esparragoza leading 88-84 and Humberto Figueroa of Panama had the champion 88-86 up.

Aranda, who now fights out of Texas, carried the fight to the champion in the early rounds, throwing many more punches than the champion but only connecting with a handful.

Aranda appeared to have a slight edge at the end of the first round but the fight warmed up in the second when Esparragoza bloodied the 23-year-old challenger's right eye during a flurry that ended with a stiff right cross to the American's head.

The fighters went toe-to-toe in the third with some exciting exchanges and Aranda's readiness to stand and slug it out with the champion in the centre of the ring earned him the fifth and seventh

rounds with honours shared in the sixth.

But Esparragoza shifted up a gear from the end of the seventh and after that Aranda was always struggling to escape.

"I felt I was in control after the seventh," Aranda said afterwards. "But I dropped my hands a couple of times late in the fight and it cost me."

Esparragoza said: "I got my second wind after the seventh round and used my superior hand speed to gain the advantage."

"Aranda is a game fighter but he was fighting at home. I'll give him a rematch but he'll have to come to my home town of Cumana," he added.

Iraq ready to host Palestine Cup despite FIFA ruling

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Iraq said Monday preparations are in full swing to host the third Palestine Youth Soccer Cup next month despite opposition by the International Football Federation (FIFA).

Mr. Hisham Atta Ajaj, vice-chairman of the Iraqi football association, said the association has completed measures to host the 14 Arab teams which have expressed willingness to take part in the 10-day tournament.

FIFA ruled in June that no

international soccer matches be held in Iraq or Iran while the two countries are fighting a war. It cited safety considerations and reiterated the ruling this month.

"Stadiums in the capital and other two provinces are ready," said Ajaj, a former Iraqi international winger.

Mosul, 433 kilometres (250 miles) to the north of Baghdad, and Saladdin, 180 kilometres (112 miles) to the north each have been named to host one of the tournament's four groups. Bag-

dad will entertain the other two groups, he said.

The Iraqi official also said that accommodations for the participant teams have been prepared.

Saturday the Iraqi youth minister, Abdullah Fatah Mohammad Azim confirmed Iraq's desire to host the championship.

Receiving a Palestinian sports delegation, the Iraqi minister said that his ministry in cooperation with the Iraqi Olympic Committee will take all necessary means to host the championship.

Piquet win opens up title race

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Nelson Piquet's victory in an eventful West German Grand Prix has set up the prospect of a thrilling second half to the Formula One season starting in Hungary in two weeks.

Piquet's 18th Grand Prix win Sunday lifted him ahead of fellow Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus and Williams teammate Nigel Mansell of Britain after eight of the season's 16 races and ended a frustrating run of four second places for him.

"It is always better to finish first than second or third," he said with deliberate understatement. "In the world championship I am only four points ahead of Senna. But I am also nine ahead of my teammate — and that is good."

The reference to his rivalry with Mansell provoked laughter in the press room where only 24 hours earlier pole-man Mansell had cracked confident jokes about his chances in the race.

For Piquet, it was a long-awaited opportunity to savour victory after finishing second behind Mansell in the last two races and enduring the losing part in a continuing war of psychological attrition.

The relationship between the Williams pair — tolerated and condoned by team boss Frank Williams who prefers to see gutsy competition rather than a tactical procession on the track — has begun to dominate the season.

Even world champion Alain Prost's frustrated bid for a record 28th Grand Prix win — he has tasted success for five races since equalling Briton Jackie Stewart's record — has been eclipsed as the McLaren's team Porsche engine has developed problems of reliability, principally caused by varying forms of alternator failure.

Ireland's Stephen Roche, man of steely intent

PARIS (R) — Behind the boyish looks of Stephen Roche is a man of steely intent whose victory on Sunday in the Tour de France marked a personal triumph against injury.

The physical and mental reserves of the Paris-based Irish rider have been drawn upon heavily in the last 18 months.

But his efforts have paid off. After two operations for a knee injury, the 27-year-old Irishman has completed the rare and prestigious double of the Giro d'Italia and Tour de France in the same year.

Only the third in the past decade to do so, Roche has joined cycling greats Bernard Hinault of France and Eddy Merckx of Belgium.

The only others to achieve the feat were Jacques Anquetil of France and Italian Fausto Coppi. Roche, whose peak before his Giro win last month had been third place in the 1985 Tour de France, needed all his courage to turn to respect the hostility of an Italian crowd cheering for defending champion Roberto Visentini.

The soft-spoken Dubliner's de-

termination to win the 3,912-km race earned him storms of abuse from Italian fans, who accused him of wrecking Visentini's chances and at one point tried to punch him off his bike.

But the crowd adopted Roche as their favourite after Visentini retired late in the race with a fractured wrist.

Roche showed promise at an early stage in his career. When he was only 19, he became the youngest winner of the Irish health race (Ras Tailteann).

The next year, the Dubliner joined a Parisian cycling club, noted as a nursery for a leading French professional team and won for them the Paris-Roubaix amateur classic.

He turned professional in 1981 when he joined the Peugeot team from leading French amateur club ACBB in Paris, where he lives with his Italian-born wife Lydia and their two children.

In his first month as a professional he set France buzzing when he won the eight-day Paris-Nice race and the Tour of Corsica, and was tipped as a future tour winner.

He went on to win a bronze

medal in the 1983 World Road Race Championship in Switzerland, the best performance ever by an English speaker.

In 1985 predictions that he could be a future Tour de France winner were justified when he finished third in Paris and notched his first stage victory.

But a crash during the six-day cycling season the same year left him struggling with injury throughout 1986 until a chipped bone in his left knee was eventually diagnosed.

His knee injury, brought on by a winter crash in an indoor track race, spoiled his chances in the 1986 Tour de France.

Martin Earley, another Dublin rider in the tour, said: "People said that he was finished, but I did not doubt that he would come back. He has such a strong character."

That strength has seen Roche through many bad days, as have his remarkable powers of recovery.

His best results this season, apart from his Giro win, included fourth in the Paris-Nice, which he led for much of the way until a puncture ruined his chances, and victory in the way Tour de Romandie in Switzerland.

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Communist states have not promised Olympic games boycott — Pyongyang

PEKING (Agencies) — The Soviet Union, China and other Communist states back North Korea's wish to be co-host for next year's Olympics but have not promised a boycott if the games are held only in Seoul, Pyongyang's ambassador to China said Monday.

Sin In Ha said street protests in Seoul showed the public opposed the holding of the Summer Olympics there.

Speaking at a rare news conference, he charged that the games were being staged "for political ends to beautify the fascist regime in South Korea and aggression there by foreign countries."

Sin said that at the funeral this month in Seoul of a student killed in an anti-government demonstration, mourners pulled down the Olympic flag as well as the flags of Japan and the United States.

He said Pyongyang would agree to act as co-host only if it held eight sports out of the games' 23 and if the name and organising committee of the games were changed to show that North Korea was co-host.

Earlier this month in Lausanne, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) made a new

offer to Pyongyang that falls short of those demands. The offer includes archery, table tennis, women's volleyball, the 100-km cycle road race and one preliminary round of the soccer competition.

This would mean North Korea could hand out 10 gold medals for individual events, instead of eight under an IOC proposal offered last year.

The games were originally awarded exclusively to Seoul.

Sin quoted the deputy chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee as saying recently that, under present conditions, Seoul was not suitable to host the games, a view which he said had been also expressed by Cuba and other countries.

"Many cities have offered to host them instead of Seoul," he said.

It was the first time for many years that Western reporters had been invited to a news conference in North Korea's large embassy in Peking.

Soviet officials tour Olympic facilities

Meanwhile nine Soviet sports officials have arrived in Seoul to

meet with South Korean sports officials and tour Olympic stadiums, the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC) said Monday.

SLOOC officials said the visitors, led by vice chairman Anapoly Kolesov of the Soviet Union's sports committee, were scheduled to meet with SLOOC President Park Seh-Jik and South Korean Sports Minister Cho Sang-Ho during their three-day stay through Tuesday.

The officials also said the Soviets were here to check on facilities in preparation for the Soviet Union's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games next year.

Other Soviet sports officials previously visited to attend international meetings.

Hungarian and East German officials also have visited to tour Olympic facilities.

Seoul officials are confident that the Soviet Union and many other Communist countries will send their teams to the Seoul games, despite North Korea's threat to lead a Communist boycott of the games if it is not allowed to co-host the games. Seoul has no diplomatic relations with any Communist country.

Jaguar avenge Le Mans defeat

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — The British Jaguar team has avenged their Le Mans 24 hours defeat by Porsche despite a dramatic early collision with the West German team's leading car in the 1,000-km race at Brands Hatch.

Brazilian Raul Boesel and Dane John Nielsen drove their Jaguar to victory in the world sportscar championship race just over a minute ahead of a Porsche driven by last year's winner Mauro Baldi of Italy and Scot Johnny Dumfries.

Boesel and Baldi were both lucky to be still on the track after 5½ hours following a collision between the two cars in the opening minutes.

Boesel spun off and needed an extra pit stop to replace damaged bodywork, but staged a spectacular recovery to take the lead definitively with about 70 laps to go.

A second Jaguar finished third, driven by Britain's John Watson and Dutchman Jan Lammers.

Australians reach Davis Cup semifinals for 13th straight year

NEW YORK (AP) — Without Australia, the Davis Cup semifinals wouldn't be the same, it seems.

This year is no different, with the Australians making the semifinals for the 13th straight year.

The Australians advanced to the final four of the prestigious international tennis event with a 4-1 victory over Mexico in their best-of-five series, which concluded Sunday.

The Australians, who have won 28 cups, will play India in Sydney Oct. 2-4. India clinched

its series against Israel on Saturday and finished with a 4-0 sweep.

In other semifinal action Sunday, Sweden defeated France 4-1 and Spain downed Paraguay 3-2.

While the quarterfinals for the 1987 Davis Cup were being played, other countries were playing for spots in the 16-team field for the 1988 tournament.

In best-of-five relegation matches, West Germany beat the United States 3-2; Czechoslovakia blanked Argentina 5-0; Yugoslavia defeated Britain 3-0

in a series shortened by rain, and the fourth match between Italy and South Korea was suspended because of rain with Italy leading the series 2-1.

In zonal semifinal series, Ecuador beat Canada 3-2; China edged Japan 3-2; the Soviet Union beat the Netherlands 4-1; New Zealand beat Thailand 4-1; Switzerland swept Bulgaria 5-0; Denmark topped Romania 3-2; Austria defeated Portugal 4-1, and Brazil took a 2-1 lead over Chile.

Zonal winners will replace losers

ers of the relegation matches in the 1988 field.

The Australian team of Wally Masur and Peter Doohan took just 15 minutes to complete a victory Sunday over Mexicans Leonardo Lavalle and Jorge Lozano in a match that had been halted by darkness Saturday.

The match had been stopped with the score tied 10-10 in the fifth set. When play resumed Sunday, Masur and Doohan completed a 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6, 13-11 victory that clinched the series for Australia 3-0.

McEnroe-Becker tie hailed as best in Davis Cup history

HARTFORD, Conn. (R) — The six hour 20 minute struggle for mastery between John McEnroe and Boris Becker on Sunday is being hailed as the most thrilling match in Davis Cup history.

Becker defeated McEnroe 4-6, 15-13, 8-10, 6-2, 6-2 in a nerve-jangling tie full of heroics and drama which had the 11,000 capacity crowd on its feet.

Becker's victory put the West German side 2-0 up against the United States in a fascinating World Group relegation playoff. The losers will drop out of the 16-nation top flight and into a zonal division next year.

Few expected McEnroe to last the distance against Becker. The American has been seeing a chiropractor for back trouble and has not played competitively since a first round defeat at the French Open in June.

Despite the defeat, U.S. Davis Cup captain Tom Gorman was more than a little impressed with McEnroe's display.

"I told him afterwards, this wasn't the deal we made," said Gorman. "I know what he has been going through and the way he stayed out there for six-and-a-half hours was incredible. For a set and a half I was coaching. After that, I was a spectator."

The U.S. doubles team of Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, stayed till the end of the McEnroe singles match — close to midnight local time — despite a noon start for their doubles Sunday. They went on to defeat Eric Jelen and Ricki Osterthun, 6-3, 8-6, 14-12



John McEnroe

to reduce the West German lead in the tie to 2-1.

"At nine o'clock we asked Tom Gorman if we could leave," said Flach. "We thought we should probably eat dinner and relax a bit." Gorman did not release the pair.

"We talked about it today and Tom said maybe next time we should leave," Flach said. "But I can understand his position. McEnroe likes to have people around. He wants us there. He was even upset when the crowd started leaving at seven to have dinner."

"It was a great match. The greatest match I've ever seen. I wanted to stay. And McEnroe wanted us. His mind is just incredible," Flach added.

"The crowds would never have left like that in Germany. They were hanging out of trees to see Boris play doubles against us. So



Boris Becker

I think McEnroe was a little hurt by it."

If the match was the most thrilling in living memory, it was also the longest in terms of time, lasting a total of six hours 38 minutes including the 15 minute intermission.

McEnroe held the previous record for the longest Davis Cup match. His 1982 tie with Sweden's Mats Wilander in St. Louis was timed at six hours 32 minutes including the interval.

Saturday's match was the 16th longest in terms of games played. That record is held by Harry Fritz of Canada and Jorge Andrew of Venezuela, Fritz winning their 1982 cup match 16-14, 9-11, 11-9, 4-6, 11-9 for a total of 100 games.

The drama of the McEnroe-Becker match was heightened by the personal rivalry that exists between the two players. After their last encounter, a year ago in Vermont, McEnroe claimed that Becker showed him no respect.

At the conclusion of Saturday's match, he displayed little change in that opinion. "He'll come to understand what I'm about," McEnroe said.

"But he certainly doesn't right now. Sometimes you go out there in a match and things happen, but it's the heat of the moment. I believe that. It's the desire of two champions to win, not a personal clash."

"We don't know each other. It's as simple as that. We talk about what we want to talk about but that's how it is when you're dealing with a 19-year-old."

"We respect each other's tennis games and that's where it starts."

Becker rated the contest, "one of the best matches under those circumstances" but claims he was more bothered by the American players on the bench than by any animosity from McEnroe.

"The players on the American team, they know they are in my eyes much lower than before. They know what they did."

Becker predicted before the match that it would be a war of nerves, but in the end it was his superior physical condition that saw him through.

"Of course Eric winning first was a confidence boost," Becker said. "But I know John is going to go out there and say 'it's now or never,' and that's what he did. I was the better player from the third set on. I was playing well under pressure."

McEnroe is expected to beat Jelen in the first reverse singles on Monday and Becker was expected to win the tie for West Germany against Tim Mayotte in Sunday's second match.

The United States has been involved in one previous relegation tie since the World Group format was introduced in 1981. They beat Ireland 4-1 in 1983 in a relegation tie to remain in the World Group.

AGRICULTURE ENGINEER REQUIRED

Multi-national agricultural supply corporation seeks agricultural engineer specialisation general agriculture to work in Jordan, 3 years experience selling medicine and seeds to poultry industry, should be Jordanian nationality, fluent in written and spoken English, 24 - 30 years old, driving licence and own car, must be able to work under own initiative and be self motivated, salary negotiable.

Reply sending Curriculum Vitae and experience to date to Box No. (2068) Amman, before August 4, 1987.

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NINGA THE PROTECTOR

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One Sterling | 1.6007/17 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3340/45 | Canadian dollar |
| | 1.8500/07 | West German marks |
| | 2.0833/43 | Swiss francs |
| | 1.5310/20 | Dutch guilders |
| | 38.33/45 | Belgian francs |
| | 6.1575/1625 | French francs |
| | 1339/1340 | Italian lira |
| | 149.35/45 | Japanese yen |
| | 6.4500/50 | Swedish crowns |
| | 6.8000/50 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 7.0225/75 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 453.10/453.60 | U.S. dollars |

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were above their lows in late business as bargain hunters helped cut back early losses following U.K. inflationary and economic worries, dealers said.

By 1401 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 18.1 to 2,328.6, but had been as low as 2,315.7 Monday morning, reflecting response to weekend press comment on last week's May U.K. trade figures, which showed a larger than expected deficit of £1.16 billion.

But dealers said Monday's trading had been fairly light with operators remaining cautious. Analysts are forecasting that the present quiet conditions will continue during the current account, with the next important FTSE 100 chart point at 2,300.

Falls of as much as 1½ points in government bonds weighed on equities. Fears that U.K. interest rates might have to rise in the wake of the recent trade figures depressed bids and were instrumental in depressing share prices, dealers said.

Many in the markets are expecting further adverse U.K. trade news when June data is released in June 11. Initial estimates point to a current account deficit in the region of £200 million.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A great deal can be accomplished by being analytical and considering every detail of projects before undertaking them. Be sure your plans are thought out well in advance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't be careless in your routine activities. You may notice peculiarities in a co-worker, but take them in stride.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Attend to your appearance before that social engagement. Make collections to help pay the bills.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be cautious when purchasing any new furniture or artwork; there may be a ripoff in store for you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) If you're not very cautious in motion today, it's entirely possible that you will have a regrettable accident.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may have an urge to make some big purchases, but be wise and improve your present possessions. Watch your budget.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) This would be a perfect time to get your environment organized, since you're a bit of a perfectionist today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Attending to personal duties may not be as dull as expected. In fact, it may prove rather pleasurable and exciting.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact some friends who have a very "precise" lifestyle. They can give you some great ideas for your home.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you need backing for a new project, you can find it easily, but be sure you have your facts and figures straight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Check every possible angle before drawing friends into a financial arrangement. Get advice from experts.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Organize your time and responsibilities this morning, and stick to this schedule without fail.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't accept a public task unless you truly have the time. Give more attention to your home and family.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have a real talent for architectural or engineering professions, so slant the education along those lines. An understanding of psychology could help your son or daughter avoid getting caught up in details which would leave little time for anything else.

Baldrige death leaves U.S. without one of strong trade warriors

By Tom Ramm
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With the death of Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, the Reagan administration lost one of its strongest trade warriors. He was most widely credited with persuading President Reagan to adopt a harder line against its economic allies.

Administration officials on Sunday said that finding a replacement for Baldrige would be difficult, especially at a crucial time when Congress is on the verge of passing a tough, far-reaching trade bill.

President Reagan has threatened to veto that legislation as protectionist, but as recently as last week Baldrige signalled a new willingness on the part of the administration to work along with members of a House-Senate Conference Committee in fashioning a compromise.

As flags at the sprawling commerce department and on other federal buildings were lowered to half-staff, Baldrige's colleagues and associates on Sunday mourned the death of the soft-spoken former Connecticut industrialist who would have bridged the gap between the "amateur cowboy."

"Mac" Baldrige, a member of the Cowboy Hall of Fame, considered himself a professional in that department.

"I've placed in about 30 percent of the professional rodeos I've entered. If you can do that, rodeo cowboys look on you as one of them. ... You're not just a fellow who likes to dress in cowboy clothes," Baldrige said in an interview last spring with the Associated Press.

Baldrige, 64, died on Saturday in an accident on a private ranch in northern California after the horse he had been riding fell on him during steer-riding practice.

He had ridden the night before in a county rodeo, after appearing at a news conference in Washington during the day Friday on the latest gross national product figures. He had planned to ride again on Saturday night.

"It was really a strange accident. He had already roped the steer, and the ropes were off his hind legs of the steer. His horse reared up for some reason and the horse just flipped over onto him," said B. Jay Cooper, a spokesman for the late commerce secretary.

Reagan was expected to name Deputy Commerce Secretary Clarence Brown, a former Ohio congressman and unsuccessful

Ohio GOP gubernatorial candidate, as acting commerce secretary, Cooper said.

"Under his stewardship, the Department of Commerce played a key role in the rebirth of our country's prosperity and all of us owe a great debt to Mac Baldrige," Reagan said of Baldrige in a statement.

Baldrige, who joined the Reagan cabinet at the beginning and who recently surpassed Herbert Hoover as the longest-serving commerce secretary in history, had played a major role in the development of the administration's more-aggressive trade stance.

Baldrige was considered the leading cabinet "hawk" on trade, advocating tough retaliatory steps against unfair trading practices of U.S. allies long before the president embarked on such a course.

Most recently, it was Baldrige, along with U.S. trade representative Clayton Yentzer, who persuaded other members of the cabinet to go along with tough retaliatory tariffs against Japan for failing to abide by a 1986 agreement on computer chip pricing.

Baldrige for years had waged a one-man campaign inside the cabinet to get the administration on record in support of a single Department of Trade.

On Sunday, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said Baldrige's death "is a very heavy blow for all of us in the administration."

Japanese Trade Minister Hajime Tamura, who met with Baldrige two weeks ago to discuss the controversial sale of advanced submarine technology to the Soviet Union by a subsidiary of the Toshiba Corp., said he was "shocked and in deep grief," calling Baldrige's death "very regrettable for Japan."

Tamura said Baldrige had contributed enormously to the development of U.S.-Japanese relations. And Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters Baldrige "was with the occupation army in Japan (after World War II) and knew a lot about Japan," according to Kyodo News Service.

Vice President George Bush, with whom Baldrige was politically allied, said: "I feel like I've lost a brother. I loved the guy."

A memorial service in planned for Baldrige on Wednesday at the National Cathedral in Washington. Funeral services are scheduled for Thursday at North Congregational Church in Woodbury, Connecticut.

Japan to conduct research whaling for three months

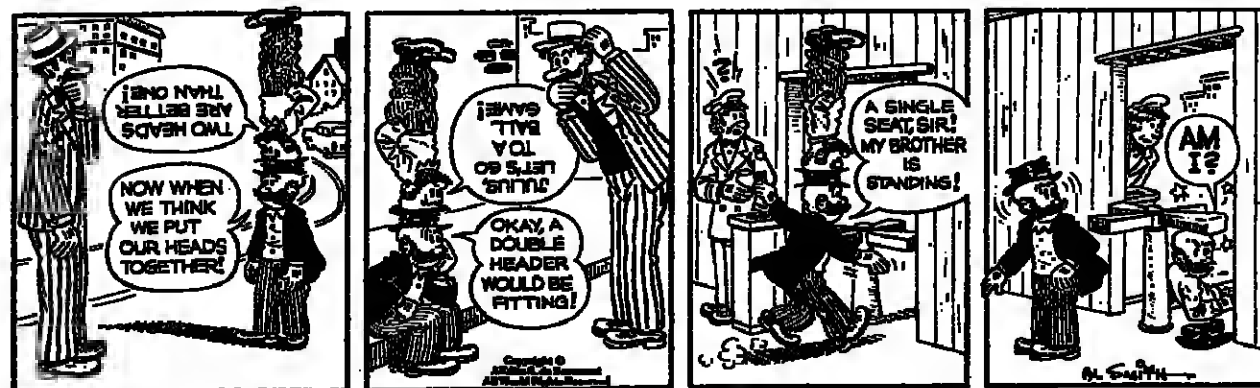
TOKYO (AP) — Japan's Fisheries Agency is preparing to conduct research whaling for three months in the Antarctic Ocean beginning in December despite an International Whaling Commission resolution calling for a halt to such whaling, an agency official said Monday.

"Japan's position on research whaling for scientific purposes has not changed" since the IWC meeting held in Britain last month, said the official of the agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department, who would not allow his name to be used.

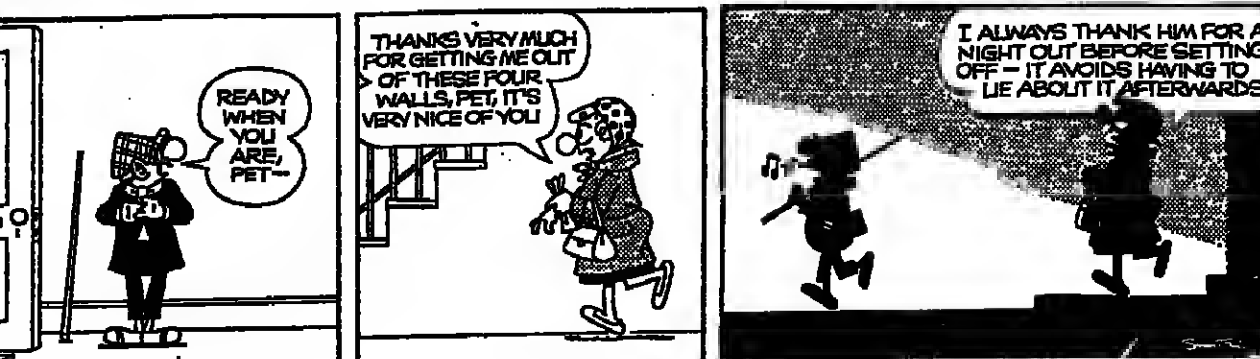
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



U.S. Congress to try to break stalemate on permanent debt bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress is ready to move swiftly this week to approve an emergency short-term increase in the national debt, but lawmakers are still looking for a breakthrough in the stalemate over a permanent debt bill.

The Treasury has been without borrowing authority since a temporary debt limit expired on July 18. It needs more credit by the end of this week or the government will be in default — unable to pay its obligations — for the first time in U.S. history.

The House of Representatives last month approved a new debt ceiling of \$2.565 trillion, up from the current \$2.111 trillion. However, the legislation has languished in the Senate while lawmakers wrestle with an amendment to the bill that would strengthen the Gramm-Rudman law.

The House is expected to start work Tuesday on a temporary

debt increase to stave off default for another week or two, while the Gramm-Rudman dispute is resolved. Speedy action is needed and expected.

As of late last week, the Treasury had about \$20 billion in cash, enough to last only through Thursday or Friday, said spokesman Art Siddon. The Treasury needs at least a day to publicize and hold a securities auction to bring in cash, he said.

Both Republicans and Democrats are seeking to strengthen the Gramm-Rudman law, which was passed in 1985 in reaction to the huge annual deficits.

But its programme for reducing the deficit has failed to meet

expectations, in part because the law was weakened by a Supreme Court decision last year.

That court threw out the use of automatic spending cuts to enforce deficit reduction goals. Both sides agree the cuts should be restored with a new, constitutional mechanism, but they are fighting for political advantage in just how that should be accomplished.

Both parties' initial attempts to toughen Gramm-Rudman with amendments to the current debt bill were beaten last week, and closed-door attempts at compromise are expected to resume Tuesday.

The House will spend most of the week on other issues, including a bill expected to come up on Monday that would prohibit the sale in military exchange stores of any product manufactured or assembled by the Toshiba Corp.

The bill is aimed at retaliating for Toshiba's sale of sensitive submarine technology to the

Soviet Union. Toshiba Machine, a subsidiary of the giant electronics firm, sold computer-controlled machine tools to the Soviets between 1982 and 1984. U.S. officials claim the Soviets have used those tools to make quieter propellers for their submarines — making them more difficult to track.

Several Toshiba executives have resigned and are the subject of criminal investigations in Japan as a result of the sale.

Japan's Trade Minister, Hajime Tamura, in a Washington visit earlier this month, cautioned that "overreaction by some in the Congress" could hinder his nation's efforts to repair the damage done by the sale.

Banning sales in the base exchange stores wouldn't much dent Toshiba's annual sales of \$3 billion in the United States. An estimated \$23 million in Toshiba electronics items were sold at 411 military post exchanges last year.

60 ships stranded as Bombay port strike continues

BOMBAY (R) — About 60 foreign and Indian flag ships were stranded in and outside India's largest port Monday as a strike by 600 workers entered its 12th day, port officials said.

The Labour Ministry has called a meeting in New Delhi Tuesday of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, the Bombay Stevedores' Association and the Bombay Port Authority to try to resolve the strike.

But federation president S.R. Kulkarni, who represents the strikers, told Reuters: "I am sceptical about the outcome of the meeting."

Export trade and shipping organisations have estimated the losses suffered by the port and port users in the last 11 days at around 3.3 billion rupees (\$265 million).

The striking workers, privately employed technicians and carpenters who handle cargo loading equipment, are demanding registration with Bombay Dock Labour Board which would give them greater benefits and job protection.

"The Surface Transport Ministry has to issue a notification if workers are to be registered with the board," Mr. Kulkarni said.

He said his union had called for a boycott of five foreign vessels that had skipped Bombay after calling at the port in the last two days.

Mr. Kulkarni said three of them, Lanka Mohapala, Oyster Bay and Ocean Sincerity, had left for Colombo while the two others, Obtesun and Lakatos Express, had headed for Karachi.

IMF leader proposes new tack to help combat global poverty

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Monday proposed a new strategy to help the world's poorest countries improve their standard of living.

Michel Camdessus proposed a "growth-oriented" strategy in a speech prepared for a meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, Switzerland. Copies were distributed by his office at IMF headquarters in Washington.

Mr. Camdessus said that for the strategy to work, the United States and other prosperous countries would have to boost their contributions to the IMF to raise its "structural adjustment fund" to more than \$11 billion, triple its current level.

He also asked these countries to lower interest rates on the money owed to them by the 60 prospective borrowers, many of them in Africa and Latin America.

Mr. Camdessus said some of the poor countries, including Bolivia and Zaire, have been losing economic ground for a dozen years or more.

Mr. Camdessus, who is French, said his "renewed strategy for growth-oriented adjustment" would have three elements:

A programme of what he called "lasting adjustment" for each

country, worked out with the fund and its sister organisation, the World Bank. Such adjustment programmes usually require austerity measures such as reduced government spending and currency devaluations. Mr. Camdessus did not go into detail.

A stretching out of debt repayments to lending governments, on more favourable terms for the borrowers.

Lending governments have been discussing such an operation, and a few including The Netherlands and West Germany have forgiven some debts. But officials say a general agreement is not yet in sight.

Better financing of the repayments because additional money would be available from the expanded structural adjustment fund, at lower rates and for long periods.

The first part of his proposal recalls the plan put forward in October 1985 by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, under which the World Bank was to take the lead in helping work out programmes for changes in the economic policies of debtor governments.

The Baker plan was designed to provide additional loans from both the World Bank and commercial banks for 15 countries considerably more prosperous than those envisaged by Mr. Camdessus, but heavily indebted.

The Baker plan was designed to provide additional loans from both the World Bank and commercial banks for 15 countries considerably more prosperous than those envisaged by Mr. Camdessus, but heavily indebted.

Japanese officials denied the call for a panel of "wise men" was a vote of no confidence in the work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in providing financial resources to the Third World.

"The delegates to the IMF/World Bank Development Committee are finance ministers and they have their political constraints," an official said.

The bank did not give details on the terms of the financing.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

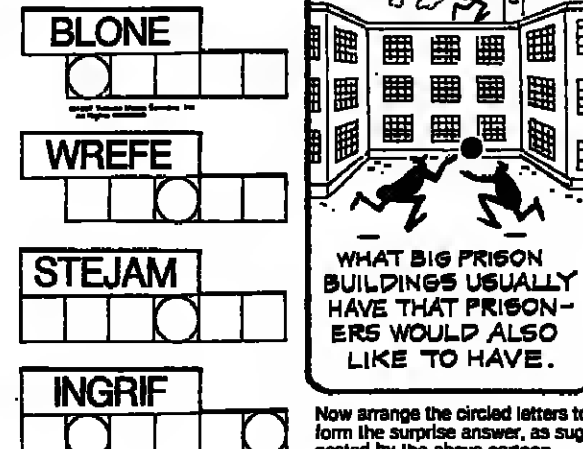


"It's the gardening season! Let's plant ourselves in a restaurant and grow a romance!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles: one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GURSE AGING LARYNX THRUSH
Answer: What repair work on that auto muffler can be — "EXHAUST-ING"

THE Daily Crossword by Craig Schultz

ACROSS

- Slit
- Diamond corners
- President
- Quinto
- Surden
- Overhead
- S-shaped curve
- Japanese
- Sophia
- Relief
- A quartet
- "... of Eden"
- Deer
- Fruit of the oak
- Payment in lieu of feudal services
- Goliath's foe
- Lancaster & Reynolds
- scout
- Aural
- Climbing vine
- Fencing sword
- Gallic metal
- Meaning
- Sp. misc
- Recluse
- Desirous look
- Stratum
- Tea's neighbor
- Swamp
- Stagnant
- Affirmative
- Thin patch
- Come to rest
- Ear, river
- Children
- Sum-dried
- brisk
- Give what is wanted
- Sheeplike
- Son of Isaac
- College areas
- Room for
- Beverage containers
- Dark wood
- Bin
- US president
- Bitterness
- Tangle shot
- for replay
- Given prominence
- Star type
- Sly
- Courage
- More elegant
- Silly trick
- Eve's son
- Star type
- Sly
- Mist
- Table d'
- Last frontier
- group
- Knot in wood
- Daze

DOWN

- Lichen
- Fixed quantity
- Food fish
- Confidential
- Buskin
- Cut short
- Star, tree
- Incessantly

Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

ACROSS

1. SLOTT
2. DIAMOND
3. PRESIDENT
4. QUINTO
5. SURDEN
6. OVERHEAD
7. S-SHAPED
8. JAPANESE
9. SOPHIA
10. RELIEF
11. A QUARTET
12. "... OF EDEN"
13. DEER
14. FRUIT OF THE OAK
15. PAYMENT IN LIEU OF FEUDAL SERVICES
16. GOLIATH'S FOE
17. LANCASTER & REYNOLDS
18. SCOUT
19. AURAL
20. CLIMBING VINE
21. FENCING SWORD
22. GALIC METAL
23. MEANING
24. SP. MISC
25. RECLUSE
26. DESIROUS LOOK
27. STRATUM
28. TEA'S NEIGHBOR
29. SWAMP
30. STAGNANT
31. AFFIRMATIVE
32. THIN PATCH
33. COME TO REST
34. EAR, RIVER
35. CHILDREN
36. SUM-DRIED
37. BRISK
38. GIVE WHAT IS WANTED
39. SHEEPLIKE
40. SON OF ISAAC
41. COLLEGE AREAS
42. ROOM FOR
43. BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
44. DARK WOOD
45. BIN
46. US PRESIDENT
47. BITTERNESS
48. TANGLE SHOT
49. FOR REPLAY
50. GIVEN PROMINENCE
51. STAR TYPE
52. SLY
53. COURAGE
54. MORE ELEGANT
55. SILLY TRICK
56. EVE'S SON
57. STAR TYPE
58. SLY
59. MIST
60. TABLE D'
61. LAST FRONTIER
62. GROUP
63. KNOT IN WOOD
64. DAZE

DOWN

1. LICHEN
2. FIXED QUANTITY
3. FOOD FISH
4. CONFIDENTIAL
5. BUSKIN
6. CUT SHORT
7. STAR, TREE
8. INCESSANTLY

